TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: artly cloudy. Temp. 50-32 (10-0). Tomorrow showers. Yesterday's temp. 48-34 (8-1). LONDON: loudy. Temp. 50-37 (10-3). Tomorrow showers. esterday's temp. 46-36 (8-2). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Showers. Temp. 66-32 (8-0). EW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 50-40 (10-4). Yesrday's temp. 51-40 (11-4).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 8 S. | Lebanon ..... 4 P.
Belgium ..... 14 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax) ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ..... 1 Flor.
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 3/6
France ..... 1.40 Fr. | Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Portugal ..... 8 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 18 Ptas.
Greece ..... 10 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland ..... 1.20 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 25Rials | Turkey ..... T.£5
Italy ..... 200 Lire | U.S. Military 50.20
Israel ..... I.£1.40 | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.

o. 28,068 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1973 Established 1887



Associated Press.
SONN PROTEST—Crash-helmeted riot police battling in tear gas with youths pro-esting the visit of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu. Story on Page 2.

Israelis Strike in Beirut, Kill 3 Palestinian Chiefs

Mrs. Meir Calls Attack 'Marvelous'

TEL AVIV, April 10 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir described the Israeli raid on Lebanon today as a "very marvelous" operation.

The armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, said two Israelis were killed and two wounded in the simultaneous raids against eight guerrilla targets in Beirut and coastal Sidon.

Mrs. Meir told parliament, "It was very marvelous because we killed the murderers who were planning to murder again. Shining pages will be written about this."

Gen. Elazar called it a "serious blow" to the guerrillas.

Three Palestinian guerrilla leaders, Kamal Nasser, Kamal Adwan and Mohammed Youssef Najjar (known as Abou Youssef), were slain in their Beirut apartments by the raiders.

Eight Targets Hit

Gen. Elazar described the raids as a combined naval, air and paratroop operation. He said the raiders spent about two hours on Lebanese soil, striking seven guerrilla targets in Beirut and a garage of the el-Fatah guerrilla organization near Sidon, south of the capital.

"This operation can be regarded as a retaliation" for the guerrilla attacks on an Israeli El Al airliner and the home of the Israeli ambassador in Nicosia, Cyprus, yesterday, Gen. Elazar said at a news conference.

He said the troops encountered resistance from guerrillas and Lebanese soldiers, "who tried to interfere" in the operation.

Gen. Elazar refused to go into details of the operation, but a military spokesman said no helicopters were used and there were no air strikes.

"The reason for this attack was the intensification of the terrorist activity in Europe and other places during the last month," he said. "Most of these terrorist acts failed, but we have to fight against the phenomenon of terrorists acting against Israeli targets."

He said Lebanon "has to draw conclusions from this operation, because there is no possibility to honor the sovereignty of Lebanon and its capital when there is complete freedom for the terrorists in Lebanese territory."

He hinted there might be similar raids in the future: "I'm not sure that we shall not be forced to continue this kind of operations, and that because of one reason—which is that Lebanon is the center of terrorist organizations."

The Israeli command listed the following targets in Beirut:

● A headquarters of el-Fatah,
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press.
The wrecked bedroom of Kamal Nasser, where some of the fighting took place.

Assassins Burst Into Apartments

BEIRUT, April 10 (UPI).—Israeli raiders, some in civilian clothes, struck into the heart of Beirut today and assassinated three Palestinian leaders in a residential section of the city.

In a meticulously planned raid that lasted about two hours, they also blew up buildings and garages—one of them a Palestinian headquarters — and fought street battles with Lebanese police and troops.

A separate Israeli force blew up a garage near the south Lebanon port of Sidon.

A Defense Ministry communiqué listed Lebanese casualties as four killed and 29 injured. The dead included two riot policemen and two civilians.

The ministry did not list the casualties among "non-Lebanese," which would include the Palestinians. But the Beirut newspaper Al Safa reported that "some 40 Palestinians were killed or wounded."

Among the dead was a 70-year-old Italian woman who lived in the same apartment block as the guerrilla leaders and was gunned down in the general shootout.

Landed at Beaches

The Israelis swooped in aboard launches at two beaches on Beirut's southern outskirts. They left by the same route. One of the beaches was used for American Marine landings in 1958, when the Lebanese government called in the Marines to fend off civil war.

The Israelis, some dressed in civilian clothes, headed straight for a gray apartment building in a hilly residential district where three Palestinian guerrilla leaders were settling down for the night around 1:30 a.m.

They shot their way upstairs past guards and riddled the three Palestinians with bullets. The three were Kamal Nasser, official spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and el-Fatah leaders Mohammed Youssef Najjar and Kamel Adwan.

The wife of Mr. Najjar—known by the guerrilla name Abou Youssef—also was killed, the Palestine Revolution Command announced in a communiqué issued in Cairo. The wife and two children of Mr. Adwan escaped without injury.

Guerrilla sources said the three would be given heroes' funerals Thursday in Beirut. Memorial services will be held in Cairo and Baghdad.

There were signs that the Israeli attackers were helped by agents planted in Beirut some days ago. The Defense Ministry communiqué said six cars used by the Israelis and later found abandoned were "rented by strangers from car-hire companies a few days ago."

Army Was Warned

The Lebanese press said the army had been alerted to expect an Israeli attack of some kind as a reprisal for guerrilla attacks on an Israeli El Al airliner and the home of the Israeli ambassador in Nicosia, Cyprus, yesterday.

But the raid did not bear the stamp of improvisation. The most plausible explanation is that the Israelis were preparing an operation of this kind and that the Nicosia incidents simply eased the choice between a limited range of dates.

The newspaper Al Jarida said: "The Soviet and American ambassadors had warned the presidential palace and the Foreign Ministry that Israel had aggressive intentions. Defensive measures were immediately taken."

However, press reports said the Lebanese Army clashed with the Israeli invaders only at one point —the village of al-Ouzai, south of Beirut. In this village, the Israelis blew up two buildings, one a concrete edifice apparently used as a storehouse.

Newsmen saw three bodies lying under blankets near the shattered building. Local residents said they were Syrian workers.

Houses Blown Up

In their attack on the Beirut residential area, the Israelis blew up several houses with demolition charges.

One of them was a six-story apartment building housing the headquarters of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a splinter group of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Nearby buildings were
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

In Major Message to Congress

ixon Asks Broad Trade Authority

By Fred Farris

ASHINGTON, April 10 (IHT). esident Nixon, citing the need ove "from trade confronta- toward trade negotiation," y asked Congress for broad authority to increase trade Communist nations and to st tariffs to promote Amer- trading interests.

. Nixon seeks power to re- te against a country which is view discriminates against products, either by raising f barriers or by curbing im- from that country.

a major message to Congress g out the first important ng reforms in six years, the dent also called for tighter ictions on American com- s whose overseas operations considered a threat to em- nent in the United States.

the legislation is approved, President could grant Most red Nation (MFN) trade con- ns to the Soviet Union or s, which would put their rts to the United States on mpetitive level with non- munist goods at the lowest ing legal tariff.

e President criticized moves ongress to deny MFN status e Soviet Union until Moscow nds an emigration tax on t Jews who want to go to l.

Not Effective Way

do not believe that a policy nying Most Favored Nation ment to Soviet exports is a r or even effective way of ng with this problem," Mr. n said.

ile the President could d MFN status to "any try when he deemed it in national interest to do so." Nixon said, Congress could the action within three hs.

said the requested power ld enable us to carry out trade agreement we have tiated with the Soviet Union thereby insure that country's rment of its lend-lease debt." FN power, he added, would it him to "fulfill our com- mitment to Romania" and seek agreements with other nations not now having that preferred trading status with the United States.

Mr. Nixon's message also sought two changes in tax laws:

● Authority to tax the undistributed earnings of American-owned foreign manufacturing firms which benefit from foreign tax incentives, or which manufacture for the U.S. market.

● Authority to cut foreign tax credits to recapture previously deducted foreign losses.

Treasury Secretary George Shultz, who briefed bipartisan congressional leaders on the message in a two-hour meeting with the President this morning, said afterward the legislators showed "quite a favorable reaction to it."

He said House Ways and Means Committee chairman Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., commented that "in the past, the President had only been given authority to negotiate so we could have more imports, while in this bill the President is given the power to
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

● **President Allende accused the U.S. of aiding ITT in alleged plotting against him.** Story Page 3.

On Snowy Swiss Hillside

96, Mostly Young Mothers, Die in Crash of British Plane

BASEL, April 10 (UPI).—A British charter airliner carrying 144 passengers and crew crashed into a hillside in heavy snow and fog near here today. Most of those aboard were young English mothers.

Swiss police said 96 persons were killed, nine were missing in deep snow and believed dead, 33 were in hospitals, and six had been released from hospitals. Two of the survivors were stewardesses.

The four-engine turboprop Vanguard airplane had 139 passengers and six crew members on board.

The travel agency which organized the flight, a day's shopping expedition from Bristol, in southern England, to the Swiss trade fair in Basel, said 90 percent of the passengers were women from three small English villages, where the trip had been organized as "mother's day off."

The aircraft missed its first instrument approach to Basel from the north, flew over the city and was circling for an approach from the southeast when it crashed into a tree-covered hill near the hamlet of Hochwald, 12 miles from the airport.

Police said many survivors died shortly after the crash, either waiting for help or on their way to hospitals.

Rescue operations were delayed more than two hours by the weather. Doctors and nurses had to be landed by helicopter in the forest where the Vanguard came down. Before the dead could be removed, snow more than a foot deep covered them.

The plane broke in two behind the wings, according to those who visited the scene, and the wreckage spread over an area no larger than 100 square meters because the many pieces were stopped by the trees.

It took inhabitants of Hochwald more than an hour to find the wreck because of the echo made when it hit the ground.

The echo in the valley made them believe it had crashed into the south side, when in fact it hit the north side.

Finally the villagers found a piece of the plane and then a male survivor who could speak no German.

Farmers followed his footprints in the snow back to the plane and got other survivors out and down to the village.

Village in Shock

AXBRIDGE, England, April 10 (Reuters).—Shock and despair gripped the people of this little village tonight as they waited for news of the air disaster in which more than 60 of their womenfolk were involved.

As reports of the death toll mounted, grim-faced villagers wondered who had lost wives, daughters, friends and neighbors.

Some 63 women from Axbridge —mostly in their 20s and 30s— set out happily this morning on the one-day trip to Basel. A few had their children with them.

There were more women from the neighboring villages of Cheddar and Congresbury.

Many of the men had been acting as baby-sitters for the "young mother's day out."

The excursion was organized by the Ladies' Guild of Axbridge—population just over 1,000.

Salam Quits as Lebanon Premier

National Unity Regime Seen as Goal

BEIRUT, April 10 (UPI).—Premier Saeb Salam said today that he has submitted his cabinet's resignation to President Suleiman Franjieh.

Mr. Salam did not explain the reasons for his resignation, but political sources said that it was probably connected with the foray in Beirut by Israeli raiders earlier today.

Information Minister Khatchik Babikian said that President Franjieh will decide tomorrow whether to accept the resignation.

Other government sources said that Mr. Franjieh had asked Mr. Salam to "freeze" his resignation for 24 hours.

Political sources said that for some time now Mr. Salam has been under pressure from his political rivals to resign.

One of these rivals is Kamal Jumblatt, leader of the Socialist Democratic party, and one of the staunch supporters of the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

The sources also recalled that Pierre Jemayel, leader of the rightist Phalangist party, although not a rival of Mr. Salam, recently called for the creation of a "national unity" cabinet.

The sources said it was possible that Mr. Franjieh and Mr. Salam found that the time had come for the formation of such a cabinet.

The information minister said that Mr. Salam had issued an appeal to Lebanese citizens to "rally behind President Franjieh."

Mr. Salam, a 68-year-old Sunni Moslem, was named premier Oct. 13, 1970. The political veteran also is interior minister.

Streets Full of Fedayeen After Raid

Beirut Witness Describes Night of Fear

BEIRUT, April 10 (AP).— Bullet-shattered cars littered a street in the heart of Lebanon's capital and screams rang out from the rubbled houses of the dead in a small coastal village on Beirut's southern outskirts.

The Israeli raiders had struck again, leaving civilian victims as well as dead Palestinian guerrilla leaders in this Mediterranean city more devoted to pleasure than war.

Lebanese troops, police and armored cars patrolled the seaside avenue known as the Corniche. Fedayeen in civilian clothes and fatigues, armed with bazookas, AK-47 rifles, machine guns and various hand guns materialized out of the refugee camps onto city sidewalks.

There was some hostility to foreigners. One fedayeen in olive drab and a red-checked headdress angrily told a crowd of onlookers: "The Americans are fighting us."

But a newly widowed woman in the village of al-Ouzai screamed at some guerrillas outside her door: "Your Palestinian presence is responsible for my husband's death."

In a quiet Beirut street off Rue Verdun, residents of nearby apartment buildings watched fearfully as armed guerrillas escorted newsmen to the apartments of three dead Palestinian leaders.

A resident of the building where Kamal Nasser, Kamal Adwan and Mohammed Youssef Najjar (known as Abou Youssef) were slain described his night of fear. He refused to be identified.

"I was sleeping soundly when I woke up to the sound of shots. At first, I thought it was nothing important. I knew there were four guerrilla guards in the building and I thought they had seen someone suspicious and fired warning shots. It has happened before.

"I went back to sleep. Two minutes later, I awoke to a massive volley of tommy-gun fire, automatic weapons. I told my wife and eight children to lie on the floor.

"Then I heard shouts on the staircase outside our door. I couldn't understand the language. It wasn't American, Arabic or French. I told my wife I think the Israelis are attacking the building. I crawled to the window and peeked out through the venetian blinds.

"Three explosions rocked the building and then I saw the Israelis run out into the street below. There were many of them, in civilian clothes, and there was a woman with them. What a woman . . . I'd like to have her address even if it is in Tel Aviv. . . She had long blond hair, a fantastic figure and she was shouting orders to the men as if she was the leader.

"Five of the men fanned out around the building with their guns at the ready while the others started climbing into three cars. One car was a big white sedan.

"Then two Lebanese police jeeps drove up and both sides started shooting. One Lebanese policeman was hit as he was climbing out of his jeep, another was hit inside the jeep and he started screaming. The two policemen in the other jeep didn't even shoot. They just sat there as the Israelis drove away.

"The whole thing lasted maybe 20 minutes. We were still too scared to leave our apartment."

Mrs. Adwan, wife of the el-Fatah leader, was calm when she spoke to newsmen, but became hysterical when she was approached by some of her husband's fedayeen friends.

"No, no, I don't want to talk to you," she screamed at them. "I will only talk to the police and the army."



United Press International.
BULLET RIDDLED—Beirut police jeep outside the apartment house that was attacked by Israeli raiders yesterday.



Associated Press.
Lebanese soldier holding part of an Israeli rocket that was used during yesterday's raid in Beirut.

Makarios Decries Arab Raids And Mideast Terror's Spread

By Mario Modiano

NICOSIA, April 10 (NYT)—President Makarios today condemned yesterday's attacks by Arab terrorists on Israeli property in Nicosia and told the Arabs and the Israelis to take their quarrels elsewhere.

"Cyprus has its own problems," the archbishop said in a statement. "It does not wish its territory to be used as a battlefield in the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Seven alleged Arab terrorists appeared handcuffed before a Nicosia district court today, were charged and ordered held in custody for eight days. The judge indicated that police were still investigating yesterday's dynamite attack on the Israeli ambassador's home in downtown Nicosia and on an Israeli plane at Nicosia's airport.

One Arab was killed by the Israeli airplane guard and two others were injured in the attacks, in which two Cypriot policemen were injured. Seven of the nine assailants were captured. Cypriot police were searching today for the one who escaped into fields near the airport.

Although large quantities of dynamite were hurled against Ambassador Rahamim Timor's residence, only the ground floor of the apartment building was destroyed.

No one in the building was injured, but a police guard outside was gunned down and is in serious condition. The four raiders were captured, one of them after being wounded by the bomb's explosion.

At the airport, the only damage caused by the raiders was to one of the plane's four engines, which was hit by one of two cars used by the assailants. The Israeli guard, in addition to killing one of the five assailants, wounded two. One raider was captured unhurt and the fifth fled.

Although the nationality of the seven prisoners had not been ascertained, two of them have passports from Oman, two from Saudi Arabia and two from the Persian Gulf sheikhdom of Ras al-Khaima, and one was unidenti-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Picasso Taken To His Chateau For Burial

PARIS, April 10 (IHT).—Picasso's body was taken today to his chateau at Vauvenargues, near Aix-en-Provence, where he is to be buried later.

Only a few relatives and close friends, including the bullfighter Dominguin, accompanied the body from Picasso's home at Mougins. Full story on Page 5.

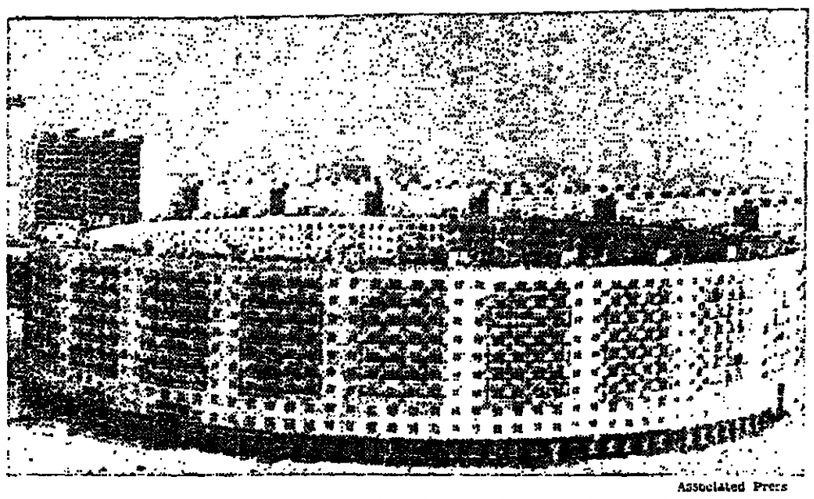
ouse Sustains xon Veto of ural Water Bill

ASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI). e House of Representatives y sustained President Nixon's of a rural water and sewer t program, giving him his id major victory in a week is fight with Congress over al spending priorities.

e vote to override the veto 225 to 189. This was 51 votes t of the two-thirds majority ired. Two hundred Demo- and 25 Republicans voted nst the veto; against over- g were 28 Democrats and 161 ublicans.

was the first test of House ort for Mr. Nixon's drive to spending at $250 billion for current year. The Senate last day fell short by four votes a move to overturn Mr. n's veto of a $2.6-billion tional rehabilitation program h he said violated his ding ceiling.

r. Nixon last year ordered the r and sewer grant program d by Jan. 1. He said there other rural aid programs could be used for the same ose at less cost to the gov- nent. He said continued ding would be inflationary.



Associated Press

RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENT—This new housing project in Moscow is built in the form of a huge circle with the ground floor reserved for various shops, drug stores and a library. The inside court will be occupied by sports areas and a big children's playground. It will be closed on all sides to keep out the winter winds.

Gen. Haig Visits Cambodia, Saigon

U.S. Airlifting Fuel to Phnom Penh

By Joseph B. Treaster

PHNOM PENH, April 10 (NYT).—The United States began airlifting fuel into this besieged capital today as Gen. Alexander M. Haig, President Nixon's special envoy, arrived for a personal assessment of the situation.

Gen. Haig, the Army's deputy chief of staff, spent only about nine hours here, then flew to Saigon to end a five-day tour of Indochina that has included Thailand and Laos. The general met with President Lon Nol here.

The first planes were scheduled to bring in only military fuel, U.S. officials said, but they suggested that later flights might carry commercial fuel if efforts to ease the critical shortage here should fail.

Communist insurgents have blockaded the highways leading to Phnom Penh and the Mekong River, virtually isolating the capital.

This morning, a military spokesman reported that government troops had opened Highway 4 from the capital to the port of Kampong Som on the Gulf of Thailand, but there were no immediate reports that any convoys had been able to reach Phnom Penh.

Sunday and yesterday, eight ships made their way through a gantlet of gunfire along the Mekong River to the capital, but they were two weeks overdue; only three carried fuel and they carried only a fraction of the fuel needed.

The government has been rationing fuel for cars and motorcycles for several days. The black market price for a gallon of gasoline has jumped from about 35 cents to $2, but there has been no noticeable decrease in traffic. No stranded cars are in evidence and the city appears outwardly calm.

For the moment, a U.S. official said of the airlift, "it's not a major effort."

"You will not see anything like a Berlin-style airlift in the next few days," he added.

Some Were Startled

Nevertheless, some Western diplomats were startled by the U.S. decision to take an even greater role in Cambodian affairs.

"I'm amazed," said a diplomat. "This is certainly going to get the United States involved deeper and deeper and it's up to its eyes now."

The first surprise for diplomats and other observers here came a little more than a month ago when the United States launched a heavy bombing campaign in Cambodia in response to the latest Communist offensive.

"Having read the Paris agreement, it seemed to us that the United States couldn't use airplanes here and we were worried. The situation looked bad," a diplomat said today.

Administration officials have argued that the United States was justified in using its air power in Cambodia on the ground that North Vietnam first violated the accord by mounting the offensive.

20-Mile Stretch of Road

PHNOM PENH, April 10 (UPI).—Government troops backed by U.S. air power cleared the 20-mile stretch of Highway 4 which had been controlled by Communist troops for the last three weeks, the Cambodian high command announced today. U.S. B-52s and F-111s participated in saturation bombing raids, military sources said.

Although fighting is raging around the capital, military analysts say they doubt that the Communists will try to capture Phnom Penh at this time. However, military intelligence reports indicated that the Communists are planning a complex commando-and-rocket attack against the city within the next 10 days.

Following the reports, the government has placed all forces within the city on full alert and has extended the curfew to 8 p.m. The country has already been declared under a "state of danger."

Military intelligence reports also indicate that Communist units operating around the isolated provincial capital of Kompong Chhnang, 57 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, and Prey Veng, 37 miles to the southeast, have received instructions to capture those cities before the Buddhist New Year on Friday.

Protests Rage as Bonn Asks Thieu About His Prisoners

BONN, April 10 (AP).—In a visit that left Bonn's historic city hall scarred by protesters, South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu was asked today by President Gustav Heinemann for better treatment of political prisoners.

Mr. Heinemann made the request during a 45-minute meeting with the Saigon leader before Mr. Thieu left for talks in South Korea and Formosa.

During the meeting, Mr. Heinemann also referred to the past four days of demonstrations here against the South Vietnamese president's visit and told his guest that the protests should be taken seriously.

Mr. Thieu arrived in Bonn shortly after about 400 baton-swinging policemen dislodged anti-Thieu protesters from the West German capital's picturesque, 15th-century city hall.

The half-hour occupation of the building caused about $170,000 in damage to furniture and antiques and left 14 policemen and scores of demonstrators injured in an otherwise peaceful protest campaign by leftist demonstrators.

During the meeting, which a spokesman said took place in a "businesslike, cool" atmosphere, Mr. Heinemann asked Mr. Thieu to permit neutral observers to investigate conditions under which the Saigon regime keeps its political prisoners.

"If we are to help you, you must help us, too," Mr. Heinemann told his guest.

Torture Charges

Allegations of "barbaric tortures" of the prisoners were among the charges made against Mr. Thieu in the West German demonstrations, whose main organizers alleged that Mr. Heinemann's willingness to see Mr. Thieu showed that Bonn supports "only the Saigon puppet clique."

Informed sources said that Mr. Thieu thanked Mr. Heinemann for humanitarian aid to Vietnam during the Indochina conflict, but he denied the existence of political prisoners in South Vietnam. He said that the Saigon government is holding only criminals and Communist prisoners, the sources said.

Mr. Thieu and his party, which included his wife, Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam and senior foreign affairs and military advisers, were protected by heavy security measures during their two-hour visit.

But they saw few of the scores of machine-gun-toting police who guarded Mr. Heinemann's presidential residence, situated in an area where demonstrations are banned.

Nor did Mr. Thieu face any of the 2,500 demonstrators who took over downtown Bonn for a day of protests, chanted slogans such as "Thieu, hangman of Saigon stay out of Bonn" and waved banners reading "Down with U.S. imperialism, arch-enemy of mankind" and "Nixon murderer, Brandt accomplice."

A few hours before he arrived, about 50 militants among the 2,500 Bonn demonstrators stormed the pink-and-gold Bonn City Hall, a tourist attraction.

By the time police—equipped with crash helmets, riot shields, batons and tear gas and assisted by water cannon trucks—removed them, the building looked "like a battlefield," in the words of a city spokesman.

The demonstrators tossed furniture, including antiques, onto the cobble-stoned market place outside, painted slogans on the walls and smashed window panes.

Talks in London

Earlier, Mr. Thieu held informal talks in London with Prime Minister Edward Heath.

British government sources said that the talks dealt mainly with the political, economic and military situations in Southeast Asia.

The sources said that the possibility of a British contribution to reconstruction aid in Vietnam also was discussed.

They said that the fact that Mr. Heath took time out to confer with Mr. Thieu was designed to show the British government's continuing support for South Vietnam. They made it clear, however, that Britain does not want to become involved directly with Indochina.

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Truce Unit Grounds Copters, Starts Trip to Downing Site

SAIGON, April 10 (AP).—The International Commission of Control and Supervision has temporarily grounded all helicopters for its representatives, a move that seriously curtails the body's peace-keeping mission.

An ICCS spokesman said all four member nations of the commission—Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland—agreed to the decision, which became effective at 7 p.m. yesterday.

On Saturday, all nine persons on board a helicopter, including four members of the ICCS, were killed when it was struck by a heat-seeking missile fired by the Viet Cong in Quang Tri Province. The other helicopter on the peace-keeping mission was forced to land because of ground fire, but there were no casualties.

A Canadian, an Indonesian and two Hungarian members of the ICCS were killed. The other casualties were two Viet Cong liaison officers and three crewmen, two of whom were American and the other a Filipino.

A helicopter from the Two-Party Joint Military Commission came under small-arms fire over the Mekong Delta yesterday, but no one was reported injured.

An ICCS investigating team set off today for the suspected crash site, a mountainous jungle area in northwestern Quang Tri Province, near Lao Bao on the Laotian border. The team was ferried across the Thach Han River at Quang Tri today and was reported traveling in a convoy of Communist vehicles to the Khe Sanh Plateau.

Maj. Gen. Hoang Anh Tuan, the acting chief of the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government delegation to the ICCS, told ICCS chiefs that the Viet Cong apologized for the downing.

A Viet Cong spokesman said the general offered his condolences to the families of the dead ICCS officers—victims of what he described as "the regrettable aircraft accident."

In Saigon, Sen. Edward Brooke, R., Mass., was on the second day of his five-day visit to South Vietnam. Sen. Brooke, who came to Saigon earlier than scheduled after being refused a visa by North Vietnam, was to meet Canadian and Hungarian representatives to the ICCS.

Kontum Clash

Meanwhile, in fighting, the Saigon command reported that one South Vietnamese soldier was killed and 15 others were wounded yesterday when Communist forces attacked a government outpost 10 miles southwest of Kontum city in the Central Highlands. The Communists suffered 47 killed, the command claimed.

Tong Le Chan ranger base, only 50 miles north of Saigon, was hit by more than 150 rounds of mortar fire yesterday, the command said. No casualties were reported.

In another development, the Viet Cong released 23 South Vietnamese prisoners of war yesterday, southwest of Kontum city. Their release had not been announced in advance. South Vietnamese spokesmen had no explanation for the unexpected move.

Arab Attacks Are Decried By Makarios

Doesn't Want Cyprus A Mideast Battlefield

(Continued from Page 1)

fied. It was not known if the passports were genuine.

Police have established that the terrorists arrived here in two groups, five last Wednesday and four last Thursday. They reportedly posed as rich olimen.

Qualified sources, in attempting to piece together the plot, suggested that the terrorists' original plan was for the first group to attack the Israeli ambassador's residence, then speed to the airport, where the other group was to have blown up the parked Israeli plane.

Then, these sources speculated, the Arabs would have boarded a Turkish airline plane warming up for takeoff to Ankara, hijacked it and forced it to take them to Tripoli, Libya.

This theory appeared to be substantiated by captured documents and by explosives found in one vehicle used at the airport by the raiders. The documents included a pilot's chart with a Nicosia-to-Tripoli itinerary clearly marked and the text of a message announcing to passengers that the plane had been commandeered.

Ambassador Timor, who had left his residence a few minutes before the Arab attack, called on President Makarios today. The ambassador said later that he had found Archbishop Makarios's reaction to the events "quite satisfactory."

In his statement today, the president said: "The Cyprus government is determined to take all measures to prevent the continuation of such inadmissible acts on Cypriot soil."

Officials said the government was planning to expel from Cyprus all Arabs or Israelis they considered suspicious. The planned security measures also reportedly include a severe screening of all Arab and Israeli arrivals in Cyprus.

[Greek-Cypriot newspapers that support Gen. George Grivas, a Cypriot rebel, claimed today that yesterday's attacks by the Arabs were carried out with help from Greek-Cypriot leftists who support President Makarios, the Associated Press reported.

[Gunmen of Gen. Grivas's militant movement attacked a police station at Prastio Village in the Cyprus hills late last night but were driven off by police after a gunfight, the government said today. There were no reported casualties in the assault.]

Libya Is Said To Give Egypt Its French Jets

LONDON, April 10 (Reuters).—The London Daily Express reported today that the entire Mirage fighter-bomber force bought by Libya from France is being quietly transferred to Egypt.

The newspaper's defense correspondent, Chapman Pincher, said that this transfer was authoritatively disclosed last night. He gave no other source.

"In a massive military airlift involving more than 50 cargo planes, the whole of the Mirage ground-control equipment—radars, computers and jamming devices—has been transferred from Libyan to Egyptian airfields in the last few days," the Daily Express report said.

"Transfers of the fighters themselves—believed to number 60, with 50 more on order—will follow as soon as the equipment has been installed."

Could Alter Balance

The move, Mr. Pincher wrote, could substantially alter the balance of military power in the Arab-Israeli confrontation area along the Suez Canal.

The newspaper report said the shift of the planes was believed to have three purposes:

● To show the world, and the Arab countries in particular, that the political union between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Moamer Qadhafi of Libya was meaningful and not just a paper deal.

● It allowed Mr. Sadat to mollify his young officers "who are thirsting for action against Israel."

● The switch would also be projected as Col. Qadhafi's reply to the shooting down of a Libyan civil airliner which strayed into Israeli territory six weeks ago, although the transfer actually was planned weeks before the incident.

The Daily Express report added that the transfer of the planes created an embarrassing diplomatic situation for France, because the planes were sold for use exclusively in Libya's own defense.

The French government has officially warned Libya that if any of the Mirages delivered for the defense of Libya ended up in any of the countries that took part in the 1967 six-day war the rest of the delivery would be canceled. That provision is in the sales contract between the two countries.

Turk Premier Resigns

ANKARA, April 10 (AP).—Turkey's new President, Fahri Koruturk, today accepted the resignation of Premier Ferit Melen. Mr. Koruturk asked Mr. Melen to stay on with his cabinet until a new government is formed.



Associated Press

Israeli Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. David Elazar using a street map of Beirut to explain yesterday's raid.

Mrs. Meir Praises Attack And Israel Hints of More

(Continued from Page 1)

the largest guerrilla group, "which is responsible for all the organization's terrorist actions in the Gaza Strip."

● The central headquarters of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. "This organization assumes the responsibility for the explosions that were set off on March 30 in Hadera and in Jerusalem," the command said. A bomb exploded in the Hadera bus station, wounding four persons slightly, and another exploded in a trash can outside city hall in Jerusalem. No injuries were caused by that blast.

● Two workshops that were used for the preparation of and materials used in "the terrorist actions of Fatah-Black September."

The command said the garage north of Sidon was used for repairing automobiles owned by the guerrillas.

Israeli Force Strikes Beirut, Kills 3 Palestinian Chiefs

(Continued from Page 1)

damaged. Press reports said at least 25 persons were killed in the collapse of this building.

This attack took place about a mile from the Rue Verdun district where the Israelis killed the three guerrilla leaders.

In the Verdun area, Lebanese riot police fought a 20-minute gunbattle with the Israelis. Two of the police were killed and 11 wounded, five of them seriously.

Guerrilla sources said the Israelis suffered "several casualties" in street battles with the police and guerrillas. But newsmen who toured the area heard no mention of Israeli casualties and Beirut radio broadcasts and press reports said nothing about Israeli bodies being found.

The attack on a garage in the port city of Sidon was a simple, swift operation, with no casualties reported. The garage stood isolated across the double-lane coastal highway which runs only about 25 yards from a sandy beach. The garage was a corrugated-iron structure tacked onto the concrete wall backing a gasoline station operated by the Total company.

The garage was demolished and seven cars inside it and parked at the service station were damaged, apparently by explosives or grenades.

There was nothing to indicate that the garage was used by guerrillas.

The Beirut attack was the first carried out by the Israelis inside the city itself. On Dec. 28, 1968, Israeli commandos landed in helicopters at Beirut International Airport, three miles south of the city, and blew up 13 airliners in reprisal for a guerrilla attack on an El Al plane at Athens Airport.

The swiftness of today's attack and getaway and the precision in seeking out guerrilla targets recalled the Feb. 21 Israeli raid on two Palestinian refugee camps near the north Lebanon port of Tripoli.

Slain Guerrillas Were Among Most Prominent in Movement

BEIRUT, April 10 (AP).—Israel's raid into the heart of Beirut cut down three of the most prominent leaders in the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

All were members of guerrilla groups that Western and Israeli intelligence sources have linked to the clandestine Black September terrorists.

They were Mohammed Youssef Najjar, code-named Abou Youssef, who along with Yassir Arafat was one of the founders of el-Fatah; Kamal Adwan, the el-Fatah spokesman, and Kamal Nasser, spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the umbrella body for the guerrilla groups.

Last fall, after the Munich Olympic tragedy, Abou Youssef was one of several el-Fatah leaders described as a leader of the Black September terrorists. But guerrilla sources said he was a moderate who privately opposed terror tactics because he felt they hurt the Palestinian cause.

Political Ties

Abou Youssef, a soft-spoken man in his 40s, represented the 300,000 Palestinians in Lebanon on a joint body with the government and had close ties with the country's political leaders.

Kamal Nasser was a 48-year-old bachelor. He was born in Beir Zeit village, near Jerusalem, to a family of clergymen and educators. His uncle, Mussa Nasser, was Jordan's first foreign minister.

Kamal Nasser was a graduate of the American University of Beirut who became recognized as one of the Arab world's most talented poets in the 1950s. He joined the Baath Socialist party and became a senior member during the early 1960s when the group seized power in Syria and Iraq. But he later fell from grace and went to live in Jordan.

Mr. Nasser joined the guerrilla movement after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Two years later, he was elected to the executive committee of the PLO and became its spokesman.

Clad in a sports coat instead of the usual guerrilla fatigues, he was a familiar figure at Palestinian conferences.

Little is known about Kamal Adwan, 37, the el-Fatah spokesman. He has kept behind the scenes after the guerrilla groups unified their information activities two years ago.

But in the months leading up to the September, 1970, civil war in Jordan, he played a prominent role in the continuing conflict with the Amman authorities.



AP.

Kamal Nasser



AP.

Mohammed Youssef Najjar

U.S. Denies Charge

Arabs Accuse CIA of Helping Raiders Get Top Palestinians

BEIRUT, April 10 (AP).—The Palestinian leadership accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of complicity today in the Israeli commando raid in Beirut.

A statement by the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed that the CIA's Beirut agents helped the raiders reach the apartments of three senior Palestinian leaders killed in the predawn strike.

The statement gave no evidence supporting the charge. But the Palestine news agency WAFA, which is controlled by the PLO, claimed that some of the raiders' getaway cars were seen heading toward the U.S. Embassy building.

"At the same time, Israeli gunboats were trying to approach the beach 50 yards opposite the embassy compound at Ein Mreisse, apparently to evacuate the raiders, but failed," the agency said.

The attackers, according to Lebanese Defense Ministry communiqués, used two beach spots about a mile from the American Embassy premises for their exit.

U.S. Denies Aid

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said that none of its staff had anything to do with the Israeli raid.

[In Washington, the State Department dismissed as without foundation any claim that members of the Israeli raiding force in Beirut took refuge in the U.S. Embassy there.]

The charge seemed intended to stir anti-U.S. sentiment. About 150 students, mostly Palestinians, were turned back by riot police when they attempted to march on the American Embassy to protest the raid.

Two truckloads of riot policemen armed with machineguns and supported by armored cars were sent to guard the U.S. and nearby British Embassies a few minutes before the demonstration started. Approaches to the two embassies were guarded heavily.

[Thousands of persons marched in Beirut today to protest the Israeli action and to demand better protection, United Press International reported.]

Media Protests

Arab radio stations, newspapers and leftist political groups, meanwhile, strongly protested the Israeli attack.

The leftist Afro-Asian People Solidarity Organization said that "American-backed Zionist fascism" was to blame, and added in a cable to guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat:

"The Israeli crime can never weaken your determination. It will bolster your revolution. Suffering and blood are fuel for you."

In Damascus, the government-controlled newspaper Al Thawra called for combined Arab action against Israel.

"Despite the state of disunity which plagues us today," the paper said, "we still can change the situation in our favor if we mobilize our weapons and potentials for a total confrontation with the enemy and the United States."

The ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah as-Salem, cabled his condolences to Lebanese President Suleiman Franjieh and to Mr. Arafat. Similar cables were received by Mr. Arafat from leaders of Morocco, Libya, Algeria and Tunisia.

Tass Denounces Raid

MOSCOW, April 10 (UPI).—The Tass news agency denounced Israel's raid against Lebanon today as a bandit attack designed to intimidate the Arab countries and prevent a relaxation of tension in the Middle East.

Tass commentator Yuri Kornilov also said that the United States, by selling planes to Israel, has given "direct encouragement to Israel's expansionist policy, instigation to new acts of aggression against its Arab neighbors."

Mr. Kornilov, in a lengthy commentary, made no mention of the Arab attack on an Israeli airliner in Cyprus yesterday.

"Israel's armed provocations and bandit raids against its Arab neighbors are not isolated incidents but a carefully planned political course, the purpose of which is to intimidate the Arab countries and to prevent a relaxation of tension in the Middle East," he wrote.

He said that Israeli rulers "would like to drive a wedge between participants in the national liberation struggle in the Arab countries and keep them from consolidating their forces for a rebuff to the aggressor.

"Israel's bandit actions strengthen the will of the Arab peoples to resist the aggression and expose the reactionary essence of the Tel Aviv regime in the eyes of the peoples of the world," he said.

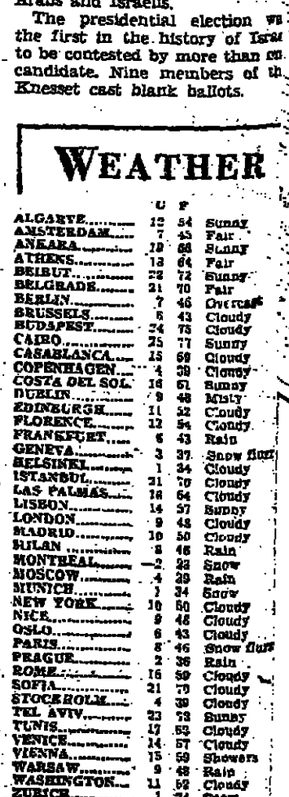
Pakistan Adopts Constitution as Opposition Bows

ISLAMABAD, April 10 (Reuters).—Pakistan adopted a new constitution today after opposition deputies abandoned their two-week-old boycott of the debate.

The vote in the 144-seat national assembly was 135-0, with two abstentions. The other members were not present.

The opposition's change of heart, only minutes before President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was due to address the assembly, ended political tension in the country. Mr. Bhutto said in his speech: "The time has come when we must lay down our arms among ourselves."

The five opposition parties had boycotted debate of the bill, but returned to the assembly after reaching agreement with the ruling People's party on controversial provisions, including a so-called dictatorial element.



Associated Press

Dr. Ephraim Katchalski, Israel's new president.

Biophysicist Is President Of Israel

JERUSALEM, April 10 (UPI).—The parliament today elected Russian-born biophysicist, Professor Ephraim Katchalski, as Israel's fourth president since the state was founded 25 years ago.

Mr. Katchalski, 56, received a majority from the 120-member Knesset on the first ballot, defeating his only opponent, Professor Ephraim Urbach, 66 to 41.

The speaker of the Knesset announced after the hourlong vote that the president-elect told him that he will change his last name to Katzir, in accordance with government policy that state officials should have Hebrew names.

Mr. Katchalski will succeed President Zalman Shazar in an inauguration ceremony at the Knesset on May 24. President Shazar, 83, is serving his second five-year term of office, the limit under Israeli law.

A research biophysicist at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovoth, Mr. Katchalski is best known as the first scientist to synthesize a complex protein molecule called polylysine, widely used for research in immunology.

He was active in the pre-independence underground Jewish army, the Haganah, and helped establish the Biophysics Department at the Weizmann Institute named for Israel's first president, Chaim Weizmann.

Born in Kiev

Mr. Katchalski was born in Kiev in 1916, and emigrated to Israel when he was 6 years old. He received his doctorate from Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1941. It was reported that he was reluctant to run for the presidency, but he was assured when he was nominated last month that he could continue his research and he will have a laboratory installed in the presidential residence. The role of the president in Israel has been mainly ceremonial and carries little political influence.

Mr. Katchalski is married to the former Nina Gotlieb, and they have a son and a daughter. His brother, Prof. Aharon Katzir, was killed by Japanese terrorists in the Lydda Airport massacre last May.

During his nomination, Mr. Katchalski said that he hoped to "be more than just a symbol, a leader." He said he wanted to be a force for bringing together Arabs and Israelis.

The presidential election was the first in the history of Israel to be contested by more than one candidate. Nine members of the Knesset cast blank ballots.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	12	54	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Fair
ANKARA	10	50	Sunny
ATHENS	18	64	Fair
BEIRUT	22	72	Sunny
BELGRADE	21	70	Fair
BERLIN	7	45	Overcast
BRUSSELS	6	43	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy
CAIRO	25	77	Sunny
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Sunny
DUBLIN	9	48	Misty
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Rain
GENEVA	3	37	Snow flurr
HELSINKI	1	34	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	21	70	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Sunny
LONDON	9	48	Cloudy
MADRID	10	50	Cloudy
MILAN	8	46	Rain
MONTREAL	−2	28	Snow
MOSCOW	−4	25	Rain
MUNICH	1	34	Snow
NEW YORK	10	50	Cloudy
NICE	9	48	Cloudy
OSLO	6	43	Cloudy
PARIS	8	46	Snow flurr
PRAGUE	2	36	Rain
ROME	16	59	Cloudy
SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	23	73	Sunny
TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
VENICE	14	57	Cloudy
VIENNA	15	59	Showers
WARSAW	9	48	Rain
WASHINGTON	11	52	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	34	Snow

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Can at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

McCord Said to Tell of Payoff For His Silence on Watergate

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP). Watergate conspirator James W. McCord jr. has testified to a federal grand jury that he received $3,000 a month from the late wife of his co-conspirator, E. Howard Hunt jr., to remain silent about his role in the bugging of Democratic headquarters, according to reliable sources.

McCord, the former security coordinator of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, reportedly testified that Dorothy R. Hunt told him that the $3,000 per month came from the re-election committee under an arrangement worked out by Kenneth W. Parkinson, the committee's attorney.

Mr. Parkinson called the charge "totally and completely false."

McCord reportedly testified that Mrs. Hunt told him that she was receiving money from either Mr. Parkinson or an intermediary representing the Nixon re-election committee. Mrs. Hunt was killed in an airplane crash in Chicago last December, and at the time of her death was carrying $10,000 in $100 bills.

According to sources familiar with McCord's grand jury testimony, he said he was told by Mrs. Hunt that she was paying four other defendants in the case —the Miami men arrested inside the Watergate building with McCord last June 17—$1,000 per month each to remain silent about the conspiracy.

Worries Are Recalled

McCord, according to the sources, testified that Mrs. Hunt had become increasingly disturbed about her role and discussed the matter with him on several occasions.

McCord reportedly told the grand jury that Mrs. Hunt appeared certain that the money was coming from the re-election committee, either directly, or indirectly through Mr. Parkinson. On several occasions, McCord is said to have testified, Mrs. Hunt told him that the arrangements for the payoffs had been made through Mr. Parkinson.

During the Watergate trial, Hunt and the four Miami men pleaded guilty to all the charges against them. McCord and his principal superior in the conspiracy, former White House aide G. Gordon Liddy, were convicted without taking the witness stand. Liddy has continued to remain silent since his conviction and has received an additional prison sentence for contempt of court after refusing to answer a grand jury's questions.

Meanwhile, Lawrence Young, the California lawyer who first disclosed the contact between alleged political saboteur Donald H. Segretti and the White House, charged yesterday that there is an attempt to "muzzle" him.

Mr. Young said he had received a letter from Mr. Segretti's attorney warning that any communications between Mr. Young and Mr. Segretti are covered by a lawyer-client privilege of confidentiality "and are not to be discussed by you under any circumstances."

Mr. Young said that he would not be muzzled. He said that the letter from Mr. Segretti's lawyer, John P. Pollock of Los Angeles, was dated April 4, two weeks after an investigator from a special Senate committee had asked Mr. Young for additional information about Mr. Segretti.

"I deny any lawyer-client relationship," Mr. Young said yesterday in a telephone interview from Los Angeles. "I received no legal fees and asked Segretti three times if he wanted to retain me, and he said 'no' each time."

Mr. Young said that the letter, coming more than five months after his first public disclosures about Mr. Segretti's activities, is the first indication that Mr. Segretti might claim that their conversations were protected by the lawyer-client privilege.

Nixon Asks Congress for Trade Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiate so we can increase our exports."

Rep. Mills said his committee will begin hearings on the trade measure early next month.

The proposed bill also would:

- Grant trading concessions to underdeveloped countries.
- Authorize temporary import curbs to help correct unusually large deficits in the U.S. balance of payments.
- Liberalize job benefits for American workers displaced by imports.
- Clarify anti-trust law to promote exports.

Mr. Nixon called for prompt Congressional action on his proposed trade reforms "so that we can move our country and our world away from trade confrontation and toward trade negotiation..."

He noted that trading laws have not been revised for more than a decade, and said that without the broad new authority he is asking, American negotiators "will be badly hampered" in new trade bargaining with European countries, Japan and others, starting in September.

While he set a five-year limit on the new powers he seeks, the President told Congress he believed that major trading pacts could be concluded sooner, perhaps by 1975.

Arguing for his tariff-adjustment proposal, Mr. Nixon said, authority to eliminate, reduce or increase customs duties in the context of negotiated agreements would give our negotiators the leverage and the flexibility they need... and would strengthen America's bargaining position in the coming trade negotiations."

The President also sought changes in existing law to permit prompt government action to stem "import surges" that hurt American industry and create unemployment here.

He proposed that the Federal Trade Commission be given authority to exclude imports "marked through unfair or anti-competitive practices."

Referring to the two proposed trade law changes, Mr. Nixon said they would abolish artificial incentives that can distort the flow of investment capital. But he urged Congress to avoid "enacting broad new changes in our laws governing direct foreign investment until we see what possibilities for multilateral agreements emerge."

The President, in outlining the "profound economic change" in the last quarter-century, said:

"In place of a splintered and shattered Europe stands a new and vibrant European community. In place of a prostrate Japan stands one of the free world's largest economies . . .

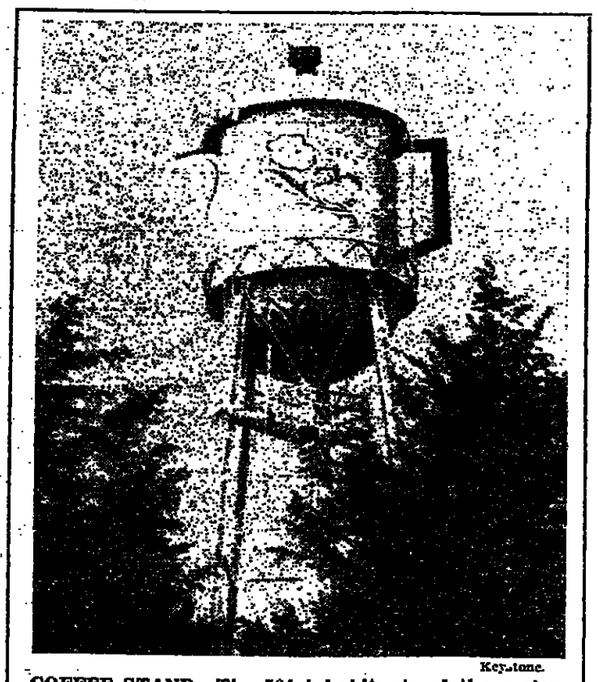
"America is no longer the sole, dominating economic power."

Mr. Nixon warned against "a resurgence of economic isolationism" stemming from a desire "to withdraw . . . to insulate themselves from change" in the new era at hand.

"We must resist the impulse to turn inward," said the President.

Waldheim Sees Jobert

PARIS, April 10 (UPI).—Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, met for 45 minutes today with Foreign Minister Michel Jobert, government officials said. Mr. Waldheim is on a private 48-hour visit to Paris.



Key-stone.

COFFEE STAND—The 564 inhabitants of the region around Stanton, Iowa, probably have the world's biggest coffee pot. Standing 45 feet high, the water tower takes care of all their needs and surprisingly enough fits in quite nicely with the countryside.

On Witness Stand

Russo Weeps in Telling Why He Copied Pentagon Papers

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, April 10 (WP). —Anthony J. Russo jr. readily acknowledged under oath yesterday that he had helped photocopy the Pentagon papers in the fall of 1969 when they were classified "top secret" by the government.

Later, as he set out to explain why to the jury trying him and Daniel Ellsberg on charges of conspiracy, espionage and theft of government property, he burst into tears on the witness stand.

The emotional moment—which also brought tears to the eyes of many spectators in a packed federal courtroom here—came while Mr. Russo was recounting how, as a researcher for the Rand Corp., he became disillusioned over the American role in Vietnam.

Tracing his work on a Rand study that analyzed the "motivation and morale" of the Viet Cong, Mr. Russo recalled his interview with an elderly Communist prisoner at the "national interrogation center" in Saigon in the spring of 1965.

"He was the strongest man I've ever met in my life," he said, "an education cadre who had joined the movement in 1948."

'Committed and Sincere'

Mr. Russo remembered the prisoner as "very committed and sincere. . . . We talked for two days in his jail cell. He explained a great deal to me about the Americans in Vietnam, about what the people in the villages thought."

"He said that he would never give up, no matter how much he was tortured—and he had already been badly tortured," Mr. Russo continued. "He told how the French had once wiped out his whole village."

On the second day of the 1965 interview, Mr. Russo said, after the two men had developed a good rapport, the prisoner "recited poetry and sang a song to me. He said the poem was one that he always recited when he was downhearted."

Suddenly, Mr. Russo's voice broke and, as the courtroom fell silent, he buried his face in his hands and sobbed.

U.S. District Court Judge W. Matt Byrne jr., who appeared rattled by the incident, asked the court clerk to give Mr. Russo a cup of water. The defendant raised his head and, with a nervous laugh of embarrassment, suspended the story.

Responding to questions from his attorney, Leonard I. Weinglass, Mr. Russo turned to explaining that he left Rand's motivation-and-morale project in 1966 because "the results of the study were being altered . . . Lies were being told right and left."

'I Get Choked Up'

Later, talking with reporters outside the federal courthouse, Mr. Russo explained that "every time I remember that guy [the prisoner he interviewed], I get choked up. It is a very strong image, a very strong memory."

Mr. Russo, 36, testified as the 25th defense witness in this controversial case, which grows out of the 1971 newspaper disclosure of the Pentagon papers, a Defense Department history of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia.

He and Mr. Ellsberg do not deny duplicating the documents in 1969, but say they broke no law by doing so. Both defendants are taking the witness stand, in part to explain their "state of mind" about the war at the time.

As soon as he had been sworn and had answered a few perfunctory questions yesterday morning, Mr. Russo's attention was directed by Mr. Weinglass to 10 volumes of the Pentagon papers.

"Have you ever had occasion to hold those 10 exhibits in your hands before?" Mr. Weinglass asked.

"Yes," Mr. Russo answered quickly, in what appeared to be well-rehearsed testimony, "back in the fall of 1969, when I Xeroxed them."

Over 'Several Weeks'

He described the photocopying as taking place in a Hollywood advertising agency over "a period of several weeks" after Mr. Ellsberg took the documents there from the top-secret safe in his office at the Rand Corp.'s office in nearby Santa Monica.

Mr. Russo also described his education at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Princeton University and his work for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the early days of the U.S. space program.

He said that he went to work for Rand after his graduation from Princeton in 1964 because "its ideas had great influence on the Defense Department in the early 1960s [and] I had become interested in Vietnam."

Wounded Knee Arms Still Delay Pact Talk

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP). —Government officials and leaders of the Wounded Knee protest said today they are no closer to resolving the conflict over when the Indians who seized the historic South Dakota village will surrender their arms.

The issue has delayed talks in Washington on Indian treaty rights between Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement, and Leonard Garment, a presidential adviser. The talks were scheduled to begin Saturday, but Mr. Garment said that he would not meet with Mr. Means until the arms were surrendered.

Auburn U. to Ask Florida Alumni To Take in Late Heiress' 80 Dogs

AUBURN, Ala., April 10 (NYT).—Auburn University may soon be calling on its loyal Florida alumni with an unusual request: Help your alma mater by taking in a homeless dog.

Auburn must find homes for about 80 dogs, ranging from pedigreed animals to mongrels, before it can receive an elderly spinster's bequest worth around $10 million to be used for research on small-animal diseases at its School of Veterinary Medicine.

Miss Eleanor E. Ritchey, an oil heiress who died in 1968 with 150 homeless dogs in her care on a ranch near Deerfield Beach, Fla., left virtually her entire estate in trust to care for her dogs. She specified, however, that the remainder of the estate would go to Auburn after the last dog had died or sooner, if suitable homes could be found for all of the animals.

Miss Ritchey was the granddaughter of Philip Bayer, the founder of the Quaker State Refining Corp.

After her death, several relatives challenged the will in court. The litigation ended last week when a Florida appellate court upheld Auburn's claim.

Herbert White, director of university relations, said that the institution's Florida alumni would be asked to take one of these "fine dogs."

Nader Group Asserts CAB Fools Public

Collusion Is Alleged With U.S. Airlines

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP). —Ralph Nader's Aviation Consumer Action Project said yesterday the Civil Aeronautics Board was imposing air fare increases on the public by deceptive regulatory techniques.

In a complaint against the 24 scheduled airlines operating across the North Atlantic, ACAP asked the CAB to:

- Suspend existing transatlantic fares as being excessive.
- Disallow the 6 percent fare increase which the transatlantic airlines plan to introduce on Sunday.
- Start a full-scale investigation of the existing fare structure.

The complaint said that, after the price-fixing machinery of the International Air Transport Association failed to bring unanimous agreement on 1973 transatlantic fares, the CAB approved fares filed by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines and suspended the lower fares filed by 11 foreign airlines.

"The tariffs of Pan Am and TWA offered various fare reductions which could have saved U.S. citizens at least $25 million in air fares in 1973," said ACAP executive director K.G.J. Pillai.

"However, after approving the U.S. carriers' tariffs and using them as a weapon to suspend still lower fares of foreign carriers, the CAB allowed the U.S. carriers to withdraw their new tariffs and to continue the existing fares through Dec. 31, 1973.

"All this is done through informal understandings between the CAB and the U.S. carriers.

"The consumers and other parties who participated in the board's approval process came to know about this regulatory farce only when the CAB issued a press release a week ago," Mr. Pillai said.

'Unlawful' Procedures

"The CAB's manipulative regulatory techniques have no place in the law and these unlawful procedures could cost the consumers $150 million in 1973.

"The way the CAB and the U.S. carriers manipulated and imposed the fare increases leads us to one conclusion—that is, this agency practices mass deception on a scale unheard of in the history of government regulation.

"This conclusion is inescapable when the White House Consumer Newsletter wrote that the CAB did all this to 'protect the consumer,'" the ACAP director said.

The complaint said the foreign airlines had proposed substantial fare reductions. It added that even the new tariffs of Pan American and TWA were beneficial and would have saved consumers $26 million while producing $23.9 million for TWA and $13.1 million for Pan American.

"Disregarding all these economic benefits, the CAB and the U.S. carriers conspired to extend the existing high fares through Dec. 31, 1973," Mr. Pillai said.

"Apart from manipulating the continued imposition of the existing high fares, the carriers have agreed to raise the existing fares by 6 percent across the board in the name of devaluation of the dollar.

"The devaluation would increase U.S. carriers' expenses in Europe by 1 percent, or $6 million, but the 6 percent increase will net $36.4 million in additional revenues to Pan American and TWA, according to their own data," he said.

Radiation-Belt Test Activated On Jupiter Probe

PASADENA, Calif., April 10 (AP).—Experiments designed to measure the radiation belt and magnetic fields around Jupiter have been activated aboard Pioneer-11 and scientists say the spacecraft is performing well.

The 570-pound craft was launched Thursday from Cape Kennedy and is expected to complete the 620-million-mile trip to Jupiter by December 1974.

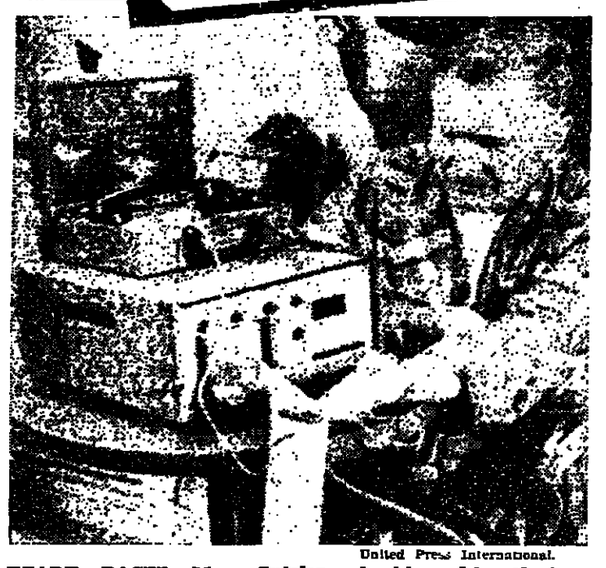
One of the devices activated Sunday was a fluxtube magnetometer, which will measure magnetic fields when the spacecraft flies by the giant planet.

The other device was a cosmic ray telescope which will measure Jupiter's radiation belt, believed to be one million times stronger than the earth's.

A midcourse correction is planned for later this week, scientists said.

Ship Sinks Off Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, April 10 (UPI).—The 986-ton Italian freighter Dino sank in a storm off Sardinia last night. A fishing boat rescued all 11 crew members.



United Press International.

HEART PACER—Max Spieler checking his electrocardiogram after receiving a nuclear-powered pacemaker.

U.S.-Made Atom Pacemakers Are Put in 8 Heart Patients

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BETHESDA, Md., April 10 (NYT).—Surgeons at the National Heart and Lung Institute here installed in a patient yesterday an American-developed nuclear-powered heart pacemaker.

This and seven comparable operations done yesterday at Beth Israel Hospital, Newark, N.J., were the first to use in humans devices developed in the United States under a grant from the Atomic Energy Commission.

Spokesmen for the institute and the commission said four more operations would be done at the institute here and 15 in all at the hospital in Newark in a program to evaluate the pacemakers. Later other hospitals will be licensed to implant 35 more during a period of a year or more.

The nuclear devices implanted yesterday were developed by the Arco Nuclear Co. of Leechburg, Pa. A spokesman for the AEC said yesterday that the project has cost some $5.5 million since 1966.

A French-developed nuclear pacemaker manufactured by another American firm, Medtronics Inc., was introduced in the United States last summer and has been implanted in about 20 patients.

Tested in Animals

Both the Arco and Medtronics models are being used on a research basis to allow evaluation and study before they are authorized for general use. Each model was also tested extensively in animals before the first implantations in humans.

The pacemakers implanted yesterday have a lifetime of about 10 years, but may easily last longer than that, according to Dr. Peter L. Frommer, associate director of cardiology at the institute here. This is also true of the French model.

The conventional chemical batteries of commercially available pacemakers are usually replaced every two years. The patient operated on at the institute yesterday, 39-year-old Mrs. G. Thomas Bickel of Colts Neck, N. J., said periodic replacements were the most difficult part of life with a pacemaker.

She has had 10 replacements in 10 years and, in 1962, was the first patient to receive a pacemaker at the National Institutes of Health, of which the Heart and Lung Institute is a unit.

Heart and Lung Institute

Altogether, between 60,000 and 75,000 persons in the United States are now using pacemakers to ensure steady heartbeats. The devices are given to patients suffering from a condition called heart block, in which the heart's natural pacemaker does not function reliably.

The pacemaker installed here by Dr. Charles L. McIntosh weighs about four ounces. It is powered by 400 milligrams of the radioactive isotope plutonium-238, which generates heat. The heat is converted directly into electric current in the pacemaker.

The device is much like the French model. The main difference is that the American model uses metal thermocouples to convert the heat into electricity while the French model uses solid-state materials like those in transistors. A spokesman for the Arco Co. said the metal might give greater reliability, but this has not been demonstrated.

Convicted Killer Of Yablonskis Is Said to Inform

PITTSBURGH, April 10 (AP). —William J. Prater, convicted of murder in the 1969 slayings of United Mine Workers reformer Joseph A. Yablonski and Mr. Yablonski's wife and daughter, has given authorities a handwritten statement detailing his knowledge of the killings, sources close to the case said today.

The statement, which Prater was said to have written in his cell shortly after an Erie County jury last month convicted him of three counts of first-degree murder, "brings us a step closer to the top" in the killings, one source said.

The sources said the statement does not directly mention former UMW president W.A. (Tony) Boyle in connection with the slayings.

Special prosecutor Richard Sprague said in his closing argument at Prater's trial that Mr. Boyle, who defeated Mr. Yablonski in an election for the union presidency three weeks before the murders, was the man behind the slayings.

But one source said the statement does "refer frequently" to Albert E. Pass, 52, a former middle-echelon UMW executive currently awaiting trial in the slayings.

Storm Brings New Danger To Midwest

Flooding at Lake Erie; River Levees in Peril

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP).—A spring storm sweeping America's midsection brought new danger today to weakened levees along the Mississippi River system and flooding along the shore of Lake Erie.

Damage along the Mississippi was estimated at $160 million. Although the height of the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers continued to fall near their confluence in Missouri, the storm stirred five-foot waves on the Mississippi.

Along the Mississippi system, about 7 million acres of land are under water and an estimated 6,000 families have been evacuated from their homes.

An estimated 10,000 persons have been evacuated from their homes because of flooding, described as the worst in Michigan's history, along that state's eastern Lake Erie shoreline. Ohio National Guard troops were activated by Gov. John J. Gilligan last night because of flooding from Lake Erie. Strong winds pushed the lake's waters into city and suburban streets and the troops patrolled the area to prevent looting.

Another Storm

Temperatures dropped to record lows in sections of the plains and the lower Mississippi Valley, and the National Weather Service warned that another storm system threatened snow and rain for North and Middle Atlantic Coast states.

At least 18 deaths were attributed to the storm. Eight Iowans died of heart attacks while shoveling snow or pushing cars out of deep drifts yesterday. In Wisconsin, five persons died of similar causes and two others were killed in weather-related traffic accidents. In Minnesota, three persons died in automobile accidents caused by slippery roads and poor visibility.

In Des Moines, the Iowa capital, Mayor Richard Olson asked all businesses in the city to remain closed and all citizens to stay at home to leave streets clear for emergency vehicles. The snow accumulations in Iowa were the greatest for this time of year since the National Weather Service began keeping records in 1881. Des Moines had 13 inches of wind-driven snow and Dubuque, Iowa, a record 19.

There were near-blizzard conditions in northern Missouri, central and eastern Iowa, southwestern Minnesota, northwestern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. Wind gusts of up to 40 mph piled snow into deep drifts.

First Public Accusation

Allende Charges U.S. Helped ITT in Plotting Against Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 10 (UPI).—President Salvador Allende accused the U.S. government for the first time today of plotting with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. to prevent his inauguration and cause civil war in Chile.

The Socialist president's accusation at an international workers' conference marked the first time he had publicly linked the U.S. government with ITT's alleged efforts against his government.

Mr. Allende said that U.S. Senate hearings had proven "collusion" between the ITT and the Central Intelligence Agency in efforts to block his inauguration in November, 1970, and later to attempt his overthrow.

"Unfortunately, U.S. officials and North American agencies tried to twist the will of the Chilean people," Mr. Allende said. "They did not achieve their goal and they are never going to achieve it."

Shouting and thumping the speaker's rostrum, Mr. Allende read aloud excerpts from the transcript of the Senate inquiry. "These are facts," he said. "The collusion exists."

Mr. Allende also said that transnational corporations like the ITT were "the world's greatest threat to the dignity of men and nations."

ITT to Press Claim

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP).—The ITT said yesterday that it would submit to arbitration the U.S. government's denial of an ITT claim for $93.5 million of insurance on company properties seized by Chile.

John W. Guilfoyle, ITT vice-president and group executive for Latin America, said that the claim "is valid, and that opinion is concurred in by outside legal counsel."

The Overseas Private Investment Corp., a federal corporation that insures U.S. companies against political risk from investment in developing countries, said earlier in the day that it had rejected the claim because of noncompliance with contract obligations.

Mr. Guilfoyle said that ITT has paid close to $6 million in premiums for OPIC insurance coverage.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Wednesday, April 11, 1973 *

Terror—and War

Arab guerrillas bombed the home of the Israeli ambassador to Cyprus and tried to hijack an Israeli plane at the Nicosia airport. The attackers suffered some casualties and several were arrested: apart from severe damage to the apartment building in which the ambassador lived, the attack was a complete failure.

Israeli commandos raided the heart of Beirut, blew up some buildings, and killed at least three leaders of Palestinian guerrilla organizations. The raid, in its own terms, was a great success.

Apart from the far greater efficiency exhibited by the Israelis, it is difficult to distinguish between the outward circumstances of these two tragic events. Yet one was an act of terror, of the kind that the United Nations has been urged to suppress by international action, while the other was an act of war.

Is there any difference? Acts of terror are the work of individuals or groups, responsible to no one but themselves, acting outside all forms of international or municipal law. Acts of war are performed by states, who do have a responsibility, however ill-defined, to the world community. For them, a government, a nation, can be held accountable, not as individuals but collectively. For example, when a helicopter bearing members of the international peacekeeping commission is shot down in South Vietnam, the nature of the weapons used makes that episode a matter of international concern, for which North Vietnam and its Viet Cong allies must accept responsibility, and for which their national (or ideological) interests will suffer to some degree.

Who, precisely, launched the attack in Nicosia is a matter of some doubt—terrorist organizations change names with great ease. The raid into Beirut, on the other hand, was avowedly committed by the armed forces of Israel, presumably in reprisal for the Cyprus incident and almost certainly as part of a distinct policy by Israel to seek to repress Palestinian guerrillas and to force those countries on whose soil the guerrillas have their headquarters to join in the repression.

The problem is that this technique seems to elevate terror to the status of an act of war without at the same time making the terrorists any more amenable to law. Israel has taken on itself the responsibility for this technique—and the international consequences that must inevitably flow from it. Moreover, it goes without saying that neither the terror in Nicosia nor the war in Beirut comes remotely close to the root of the matter: the status of the exiled Palestinians.

The Palestinians have not been brought one step closer to their homes by the killings in Munich, in Khartoum or in Nicosia. But has Israel made its own home more secure by the killings in Tripoli or Beirut, or by the shooting down of the Libyan passenger plane? The very fact that the terror and counter-terror continue, while peace grows more remote, is the grim answer to that.

The Power and the Purse

It is all too easy to summarize the "battle of the budget" in scorecard terms. Last week, for instance, President Nixon tallied his second veto of a "spending" bill and chalked up his first victory when the Senate failed to override his veto of the vocational rehabilitation act. The Congress won a different round when the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that grants from the highway trust fund may not legally be impounded to fight inflation. Meanwhile, the Senate passed a fiscal 1974 spending ceiling of $268 billion; since Mr. Nixon's budget total is $268.7 billion, many senators may now start to claim that they are $700 million more economy-minded than the President.

But such arithmetic obscures the much larger calculation at stake. That is whether federal spending policies will be made primarily by majorities in Congress—or by the President, backed in showdowns by one-third plus one of either house. In the context of this political and institutional struggle, the most significant event of the past week was the Senate's coupling of its spending ceiling with the strong anti-impoundment measure initiated by Sen. Sam J. Ervin. The premise of this tough and timely provision is that, as a general rule, money appropriated by Congress should be spent in accordance with the laws. Presidential discretion would be minimized. If the total outlays approved by Congress should exceed a legislated spending ceiling for a given year, the chief executive would not be at liberty to cut wherever he wished, but would have to make proportionate reductions across the board. Funds could be withheld for the limited purposes set forth in the Anti-Deficiency Act, strictly construed, but the kinds of impoundments most treasured by Mr. Nixon would be limited to 60 days unless specifically approved by Congress.

This is drastic medicine—but Mr. Nixon has not exactly been modest or tentative in asserting his unprecedented claim of authority to impound funds systematically to carry out his economic policies and to cut or kill programs which he dislikes. Nor has the President shown any signs of tempering his actions or his tone. For instance, in his veto message on the bill to prohibit impoundment of rural water and sewer grants, Mr. Nixon declared that the measure is not only bad policy, which it is, but also "probably unconstitutional," which it probably is not.

A frontal congressional challenge to this arrogation of power is doubly important because scattershot attempts to save individual programs are not likely to promote either the programs or the principles involved. The sequence of thrusts and parries is becoming drearily familiar. Congress appropriates. The President impounds. Congress passes a bill to mandate spending. Mr. Nixon vetoes the bill. It is a match which the administration will usually win, for the advocates of a program must muster two-thirds in both the House and Senate, while Mr. Nixon requires only one-third plus one in either house.

* * *

Against this scene of squabbles, the Ervin amendment stands out as an ambitious move in congressional self-defense. From a constitutional standpoint such an intiative is overdue. From a political perspective, it has the defects of its merits, for it implies that Congress is prepared to face the hard spending decisions which the legislative branch has ducked so often in the past. As an approach to fiscal policy, it will work only if Congress manages to practice greater economic sense and deal with the budget far more coherently. This underscores the importance of the long-range reforms in congressional handling of the budget which are now being weighed by a prestigious joint committee. If the spirit of reform and reassertion persists on Capitol Hill, Mr. Nixon may well find that, in the course of winning a few budget skirmishes, he has called into being a far more capable and resourceful Congress—and a less compliant one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sabotaging the 'Peace'

Continuing Communist attacks against helicopters carrying peacekeeping observers over South Vietnam raise grave questions about the Viet Cong contention that last Saturday's incident, in which four members of the International Commission of Control and Supervision were killed, was merely a "regrettable accident." The emerging pattern suggests a deliberate attempt to sabotage the peacekeeping effort.

That effort was handicapped from the start by the vagueness of the Paris settlement on all matters not pertaining directly to the withdrawal of American troops and the release of prisoners of war and by the apparent reluctance of both sides to lay down their arms and move toward a compromise political settlement. Persisting flagrant violations of the cease-fire and a notable lack of cooperation, especially on the part of the Communists, already had seriously undermined the effectiveness of the neutral observers.

Unless the safety of the observers can be effectively guaranteed, their efforts obviously will have to be abandoned. This would be a tragic step, but one never entirely unforeseeable in the wake of an agreement that failed to settle the underlying issues of the Vietnamese conflict. The reality is that there are Vietnamese issues that must be resolved by the Vietnamese themselves. Third parties—and this includes Americans—cannot be expected to go on laying down their lives on behalf of peace where there is no will to make peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

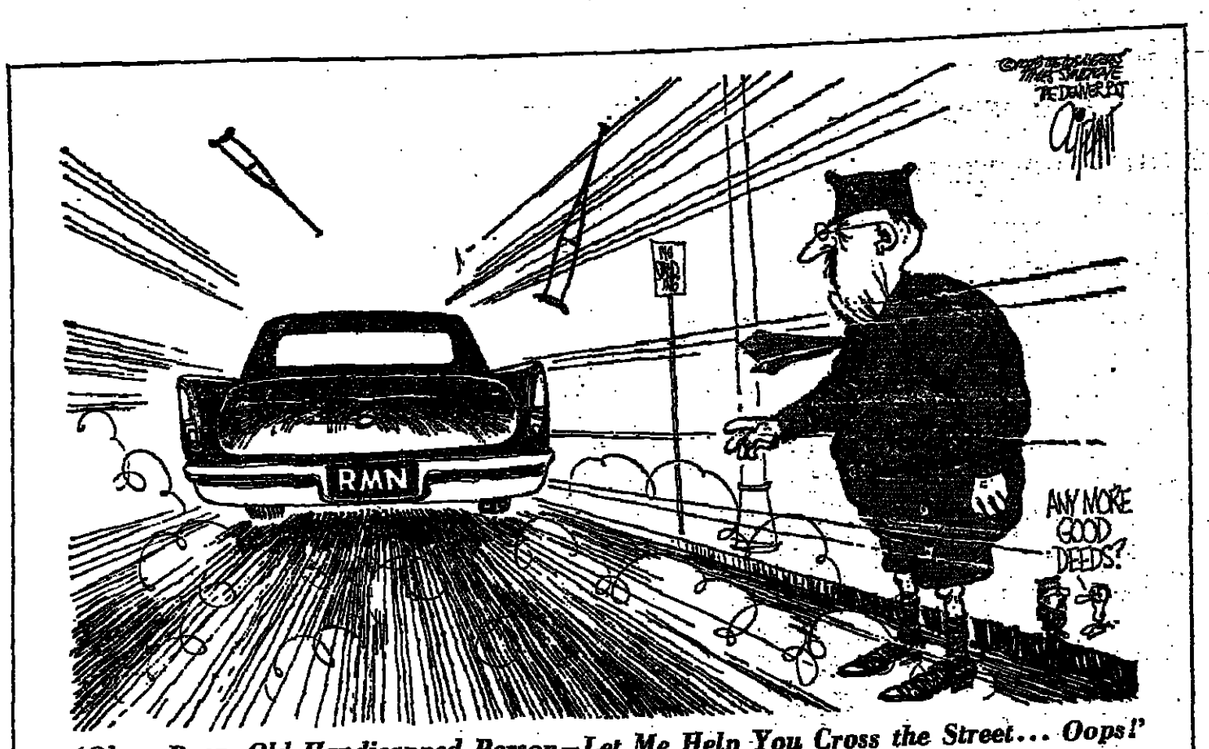
April 11, 1898

PARIS—President McKinley's policy will not be altered by the armistice granted by Spain. Among the conditions attached to it were stipulations that the United States vessels should be withdrawn from Cuban waters and from the vicinity of the Philippines. One dispatch states that the armistice was to have been for only five days. Nor does the armistice appear to have created any more satisfaction in Spain, where both press and public are said to be angry, slight though the concession was.

Fifty Years Ago

April 11, 1923

LONDON—The wife of H.A. Clift won a divorce petition with costs yesterday on the ground of his misconduct and desertion. Mr. Clift had a bathing hut on the beach at Shoreham and had been seen bathing from it with a girl. Justice Horridge said he was at first doubtful whether he would grant a decree. "Mixed bathing," he pointed out, "is very extensive now." "But they occupied the same hut" observed counsel for Mrs. Clift. The judge finally said that he thought that Mr. Clift went a little farther than a man should go even under modern conditions.



'Oh, a Poor, Old Handicapped Person—Let Me Help You Cross the Street... Oops!'

Who Has the Power to Make War?

By Merlo J. Pusey

WASHINGTON.—The biggest question remaining about the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam is whether it will bring an end of presidential wars. At the moment, the country feels a profound sense of relief that both our troops and our prisoners of war are home at last. The rejoicing over this successful liquidation of our traumatic venture is dampened, however, by the absence of any safeguards against a recurrence.

The tidal wave of public opinion which finally brought the war to a close had two basic objectives: (1) to end the useless bloodletting in Vietnam; (2) to close the gaping loophole in our government system which has allowed the President to commit the nation to war without the approval of Congress. The second objective is still far from being accomplished.

The disappointments that are now coming to the surface are largely a result of the President's unwillingness to let go of one-man war-making power. Not only has the administration continued the bombing in Cambodia, after the last vestige of pretense that it was related to the safety of our troops in Vietnam had been removed; in his speech recently the President also seemed to threaten a resumption of bombing in North Vietnam if Hanoi fails to carry out the terms of the cease-fire. Despite the official explanation that the military is merely trying to clean up a "lingering corner of the war," we have here the possibility of new wars for which the Nixon administration would be wholly responsible.

Obligations

The distinction is not an arbitrary one. So long as the President was liquidating the war which had been unconstitutionally started by his predecessors, he had a powerful argument to justify continued military operations. As commander-in-chief he has a solemn obligation to protect American troops in the field. Even in the case of a war started by the President without congressional authorization, this obligation remains, as the corrective legislation passed by the Senate last year recognizes. But when the war in Vietnam is over, the President has no shadow of authority, as Sens. Javits, Mathias and Hatfield have pointed out, to drop bombs in Indochina.

It must be obvious to any objective mind that the request of the Lon Nol government in Cambodia for continued American bombing until a cease-fire is reached in that country has no bearing whatsoever on the President's authority. To say that the President is free to engage in military activities in another country merely on the request of its leader is to argue that he is free to make war at his own discretion regardless of how remote our interests in the outcome may be. This crass disregard of constitutional limitations is stiffening the demand on Capitol Hill for enactment of a comprehensive war-powers bill at the present session.

There are some who argue that Vietnam itself is the cure for presidential war-making. The country has learned its lesson, it is said, and will not again venture upon a costly military project that does not have the support of Congress or the country. But that flimsy hopefulness flies into the face of recent history.

Even our participation in World War II began without congressional authorization, and war was declared only after Pearl Harbor. The conflict in Korea was solely a presidential war even though President Truman succeeded in covering it with the sanction of the United Nations. In the case of Vietnam, President Johnson induced Congress to delegate its war-making power to him in the now infamous Tonkin Gulf resolution. Congress was so ashamed of that performance that it ultimately repealed the resolution.

If Congress had succeeded in stopping the war, the clamor for a new war-powers law would not now be so loud. That experience might serve to guide the future. Congress did limit the use of American ground forces in Laos and Cambodia, but all its efforts to halt the war through legislative action came to naught. Congressional control of the purse, which is often cited as a potential weapon against presidential wars, proved to be useless for the simple reason that Congress would never risk potential disaster by denying our forces the weapons and supplies essential to protect their lives.

Vietnam has demonstrated, therefore, that Congress cannot, or will not, stop presidential wars, once they have begun, with the crude means now at hand. This aspect of the Vietnam experience might even encourage future Presidents to embark upon reckless military ventures on the assumption that, however disillusioned it might become, Congress could do nothing about a presidential war.

The appalling fact is that ever since World War I and its aftermath Congress has left a power vacuum in regard to the use of American military force. By the very nature of his office, the President has filled that vacuum and will continue to do so until Congress finds a way of reasserting its unquestioned constitutional right to determine whether or not the country should participate in any war.

Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson summarized the problem adroitly in his concurring opinion in the steel seizure case. "In matters of war and peace," he wrote, "a succession of Presidents—well-intentioned and patriotic to be sure—have indeed come close to canceling the effectiveness of Congress. The result is a dangerous contradiction of the principles of democratic government, which I believe ought to be set right."

The Supreme Court slapped down the attempt of the Truman administration to extend controls over the domestic economy to support a presidential war. But most constitutional authorities agree that the court is not likely to intervene in the controversy between the President and Congress over the war power.

Kingly Powers

As matters stand, therefore, most of the currents are running in the direction of further presidential wars unless Congress finds a way of reasserting its authority. It is one of the most ironic facts of our age. Nearly two centuries ago the founding fathers wrote into the Constitution powerful and explicit provisions that the war powers should be lodged in Congress (except that the commander-in-chief might respond to sudden attacks) with firm determination to break away from the British practice, which had permitted the king to decide the issues of war and peace. In recent years, American Presidents have come to exercise most of those kingly powers.

In explaining his vote against allowing the President to make war, George Mason of Virginia told the Constitutional Convention of 1787 that he was "for clogging rather than facilitating war; but for facilitating peace." Prof. Alexander M. Bickel of Yale picked up this remark in the hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the war-power bills and remarked that, by our practice of recent years, "we have managed to clog peace and facilitate war. I think it is time," he added, "we got back on course."

One other comment by Prof. Bickel is worthy of serious thought as the country settles down to think about the second great lesson from Vietnam. Continued relinquishment of the war power in the hands of the President, for want of congressional action to restore the constitutional balance, the professor said, would take us "as near to a long-term catastrophe as this country can contemplate."

Mr. Pusey, former associate editor of The Washington Post, is the author of "The Way We Go to War." He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for biography in 1952.

Another Strong Man in Asia

By C. L. Sulzberger

MANILA—Throughout non-Communist Asia there has been a tendency in recent years to strengthen the executive power at the expense of the legislative and judiciary. One can see this trend in South Vietnam, South Korea, Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia, Pakistan and most recently the Republic of the Philippines, where martial law was declared and Congress abolished last September.

Americans, who ran this nation as a colony and subsequently as a tutelage for two generations, were puzzled and distressed when President Ferdinand E. Marcos swung the Philippines away from normal democracy. But they should not have been surprised.

This country suffers from three political disadvantages. It is part of the underdeveloped third world which is not a notable democratic laboratory. It is part of Asia, whose only viable democracies are Japan, India and Israel. And, culturally, it spent three centuries under Spanish rule. The sole democracies descended from that heritage are Costa Rica and agonized Chile.

No Puritan Ethic

While Washington controlled this nation's destiny it was never able to establish the puritan business ethic, to bring about needed land reforms, to eliminate corruption or instill the habit of law-abiding tolerance.

Nor did it occur to U.S. officials that an essentially Protestant tradition established in an underpopulated vast land and based on English legal habits might not serve as a necessarily useful model to a Roman Catholic country of mixed Iberian and Malay culture, relatively overpopulated, small and poor.

There has always been graft, religious quarreling between a Catholic majority and a Moslem minority in the southern islands, and political bossism. The last custom derived from ancient village elders, was enhanced by Spanish *cacique* paternalism and adapted to the methodology of U.S. urban bosses.

During the Japanese occupation of World War II, when Marcos incidentally established his reputation as a courageous guerrilla fighter, all the defects of Filipino society were exaggerated. It was patriotic to cheat the occupiers. The habit of violence and disorder spread. When Washington finally turned over complete independence in 1946, the Philippines faced a rocky road.

Rise of Mao

The first five years were marked by a bloody fight against the Communist-led Huk movement. The rise of Maoist China was logically reflected by the spread of Maoism here and introduction of new techniques including urban guerrillas. This trend was encouraged by events in nearby Vietnam.

During his first presidential term (1965-1969) Marcos was discouraged by the failure of legislators to approve urgently needed reforms. He found his second term further frustrated by spreading riots, a Maoist uprising in Luzon and a much more serious Moslem insurrection in the southern islands from Mindanao across the Sulu archipelago to the frontier regions of Malaysia and Indonesia. Manila claims this war is Maoist-coordinated.

Marcos has now in effect taken all the reins of power and makes no promise as to when he will relinquish them. But, while fettering a free press, terminating Congress and locking up some opponents (many of whom were later amnestied) he has hauled the Philippines out of stagnation.

Sharecropping is being ended as more than three million acres of arable land are redistributed with state funds. New roads have been started. The educational system is undergoing revision. And corruption is diminished; in non-Communist Asia it is virtually impossible to wholly end it and this disagreeable phenomenon still reaches very high.

Reshaping Society

Marcos, an imaginative, gifted man, hopes to reshape society by creating an agrarian middle class to replace the archaic sharecropper-absentee landlord relationship. He is even pushing a birth control program with the tacit acceptance of the Roman Catholic Church. He has started labor reforms and increased wages.

The price paid in at least temporary sacrifice of freedoms is heavy and resented especially by intellectuals. But the president contends that his is a revolutionary program which has to be imposed before martial law ends. He says: "If we value our sacred rights, our cherished freedoms, we must wrest the revolutionary leadership from those who would, in the end, turn the democratic revolution into a totalitarian regime."

The fact is that this is not "democratic" and has yet to prove itself a "revolution." It has "totalitarian" decree-law trappings. Yet the alternative was chaos and even that old, proven democrat, Carlos Romulo, has described the present system as "an attempt to find a middle ground," an effort to restore national discipline . . . we never had the substance of democracy."

—Letters—

Vietnam Views

Anthony Lewis (IHT, April 1) is terribly upset by the alleged torture of political prisoners in South Vietnam but I would be surprised if he has any comments on the revelations of outrageous mistreatment of U.S. prisoners of war. Could it be that he shares Jane Fonda's view that Capt. Mulligan, Dr. Kushner and others are hypocrites and liars?

Lewis now admits that President Thieu "has proved a much stronger, more durable leader than most of us who have been his critics expected." Has it occurred to Lewis that the reason might be that Thieu is not just the military dictator of a puppet regime that Lewis always depicted him as, but also might have some solid backing by the Vietnamese people, who consider him as a national leader who pushed through agrarian and tax reforms which constitute a revolution in Vietnam and certainly are the most advanced in Southeast Asia. It seems that Lewis consistently and conveniently chooses to disregard the most important facts of the Vietnamese situation when they do not fit into the twisted picture he likes to paint.

LARS CHRISTER.
Brussels.

Aid to Greece

Sen. Fulbright (IHT, April 5) threatens to do his best "to cut funds" destined for Greece. And Messrs. Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, on the editorial page, stigmatize the Greek government for abruptly canceling direct U.S. military aid. One wonders what to admire more: the senator's ignorance, or your correspondents' arrogance.

ADRIAN A. ENFIEZIOGLOU.
Athens.

Woman Aide Who Advises The President

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—There was a time, midway through the first Nixon administration, when a number of gentlemen who had not quite worked out in their first assignments were elevated almost simultaneously to the rank of presidential counselor. Someone made the crack that the White House was acquiring so many counselors it was beginning to look like a summer camp.

Today, there's only one full-time, resident counselor. Cabinet Secretaries Butz, Lynn and Weinberger double in brass as counselors on natural resources, community development and human resources, but they're not housed on the premises.

The one resident counselor, strategically situated in a second-floor West Wing office between John Ehrlichman's and Roy Ash's, is just about the opposite of everything the stereotyped Nixon aide is supposed to be.

For one thing, this counselor is a she—Anne Armstrong, picked by Mr. Nixon last January as the first woman to enjoy cabinet-level status in his administration.

For another, she is a politician to her manicured fingertips, a product of Texas Republican politics and, most recently, co-chairman of the Republican National Committee. Not for her the haughty disdain the White House agents are supposed to exhibit toward those grubby people, like senators, representatives and party workers, who labor in politics at lower-than-Oval Office levels. She has been there herself, which is more than many of her White House "co-workers" can say.

Third, in a building whose occupants are noted for their aloofness, Anne Armstrong is constantly in touch with the outer world, bringing draughts of realism to the ingrown discussions that abound in that place.

Smart as a Whip

Add to that the fact that the lady in question happens to be smart as a whip, and her presence in the White House becomes something of a bright spot in an otherwise gray area.

Mrs. Armstrong is savvy enough to know that her elevated position is viewed with skepticism by a good many people, who figure that hers was a token appointment, designed to fend off criticism from women who, as usual, saw none of their sex chosen for major cabinet positions.

But she's been given a variety of assignments and keeps a staff of six professionals busy working on projects ranging from lobbying for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to providing White House liaison with the bicentennial commission. She is also charged with the duty of spurring government hiring of women and the Spanish-speaking, maintaining White House ties with Republican party workers and helping sell the President's new federalism and budget philosophy to the public.

In a typical four-day period recently, she spoke to a symposium on the status of women at Southern Methodist University, addressed the textile manufacturers in San Francisco, keynoted a Boston Federal Regional Council budget briefing for New England local officials, and rushed back to Washington in time for an hour's huddle with her old Texas chum, party chairman George Bush, that night and played hostess at a White House reception for visiting Southern GOP state chairmen and Dixie Republicans in Congress.

All this could, of course, be regarded as busywork, a way of keeping Mrs. Armstrong from her main task, which is to provide counsel to the President he would not get from other sources.

There have been some embarrassing incidents to indicate that she is not yet a presidential confidante, including a speech to the Southwest Cattle Raisers Association, just a week before the meat price freeze, in which she confidently assured them no such action was contemplated.

In an interview the other day, she commented, "I think being a woman is a help in this job, not a deterrent. I've heard those stories about the top staff here not wanting women in politics. I find the contrary. I think they want me to succeed."

It is, of course, impossible for anyone outside the White House to judge what reliance Mr. Nixon puts on his counselor's judgment.

But it is not impossible to say what many Republicans, male and female, hope. "She's got more political sense than anyone else I know on that staff," said one party official, who sometimes shakes his head in wonder at the way most of Mr. Nixon's male operatives view the outside world. "I sure hope the President is listening to her."

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U.S. Studies Ways to Improve Aging British Missile System

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—United States officials e studying three courses by tish Britain's aging arsenal of bmarine-based missiles might modernized to better enable em to penetrate Soviet de-ses.

The issue of modernization, Defense and State Department officials say, was raised by Prime Minister Edward Heath during his visit here early this year.

Some officials in Britain, particularly in the navy, are said to believe that the ability of that country's four Polaris submarines to serve as a deterrent to an attack soon may be eroded. The officials question whether the Polaris A-3 missiles with which the submarines are equipped—each has 16—would be able to get past the anti-missile missiles defending Moscow and its environs.

Officials here say that one of the courses being studied by the Nixon administration is to provide technological advice to help Britain develop independently guided three-part multiple warheads, or MIRVs, for the Polaris missiles.

Another course, they say, would be to sell to the British the more advanced Poseidon missile and to assist them in designing the 10 to 14-part MIRV warhead commonly carried by that system.

Help Develop MIRV

The third alternative would be to sell Britain the longer-range Trident-1 missile, when it becomes available in 1978, and to help the British develop a MIRV for that weapon.

"We've received no formal request, only an informal sounding," a senior official said. "But we're working on the problem with the aim of coming up with a possible solution by the end of the year."

Although there is a question of how long Britain's existing system will be able to penetrate the missile-defense shield around Moscow, American analysts say that it certainly could retaliate against a first strike by hitting essentially unprotected cities such as Kiev and Odessa.

"But some British strategists are convinced that for deterrence to be really viable, they must be able to threaten Moscow itself," a State Department official said.

Under the treaty negotiated with the United States last May, the Soviet Union is limited to 100 defensive missiles around Moscow and 100 more around an intercontinental-missile complex.

Each British Polaris A-3 missile carries a three-part multiple warhead that lands in a shotgun pattern around a single target.

Besides MIRV warheads to reestablish a greater retaliatory threat, officials say, some British planners also want a longer-range missile that will provide a hedge against Soviet progress in anti-submarine warfare. The greater range would allow an undersea craft to utilize a much larger ocean area in which to hide during an emergency.

The American Poseidon missile, like the Polaris, has a maximum range of about 3,000 miles when carrying a full load of warheads; its range can be extended by reducing the load. The Trident-1 missile is being designed to achieve a range of about 4,500 miles.

"Some top British planners are concerned that 10 years from now they'll be sitting there with a costly system carrying obsolete Polaris missiles, while the United States has moved to primary reliance on the Trident and secondary reliance on the Poseidon, neither of which they will have," a Pentagon official said. "And to the extent that deterrence is largely based on psychological-political factors, maybe they have a point."

It is estimated that it would cost Britain about $600 million to buy Poseidon missiles and to modify its four submarines to carry them, and to develop MIRV warheads for the missiles. Developing such warheads for the Polaris missile would cost somewhat less; purchasing Trident missiles would be more expensive.

Under the McMahon Act, the United States may not provide nuclear weapons technology to another country. But Congress, in the past, has allowed the chief executive to provide Britain with Polaris missiles, lacking warheads, and to give limited guidance to British scientists in developing their own warheads for such missiles.

MiG-23 Beats Own Record

MOSCOW, April 10 (NYT).—he Soviet Union announced esterday that one of its lead-g test pilots, flying an ad-anced MiG-23 fighter, had aten his own speed record in closed circuit of 100 kilo-eters.

The pilot, Alexander Fedo-v, flew an experimental odel of the two-engine jet, nown as the E-266, at a speed 2,600 kilometers an hour ,615 mph), Tass, the official ess agency, reported.

The previous mark for the 0-kilometer circuit, one of e standard distances for ich airplane records are pt, was set by Mr. Fedotov October, 1961, when he flew experimental delta-wing , the E-166, at an average 1,492 mph.

pan Hits Delay r U.S., Russia on uclear Treaty

ENEVA, April 10 (UPI).— n said today it is deplorable the United States and So-Union have failed to progress rd a comprehensive nuclear-ban 10 years after the partial y outlawing all but under-ad explosions.

sahiro Nisibori, the Japanese tiator at the 25-nation dis-ment conference, said both cal and technological condi-now prevail to permit agree-on a total ban.

spite of these improvements, nly have the differences of over the comprehensive test between the United States the Soviet Union not been wed, but also the positions e two countries even seem ve hardened from those of ade ago, and I cannot but ent that this is deplorable," Nisibori told the conference.

Vienna Troop-Cut Talks

ENNA, April 10 (AP).—Nego-s of the North Atlantic al-and the Warsaw Pact to-eld their 12th quadrilateral ng in their efforts to get 9-nation talks on reciprocal cuts in Europe under way. session, involving American, , Soviet and Hungarian of-, was held at the American ssy here. There was no word y progress.

U.S.-Soviet Arms Talks

NEVA, April 10 (UPI).—The d States and the Soviet met today for an hour and nutes in the 20th session of ew round of Strategic Arms ation Talks (SALT II). The ng was at the U.S. mission.

ssia Buying nadian Grain

TAWA, April 10 (AP).—The t Union has agreed to buy illion worth of wheat and y from Canada. Justice Min-Otto Lang said yesterday.

Lang told the House of ons that the purchase in-s 58 million bushels of and 24 million bushels of y. He said that the grain l be shipped from the east vest coasts and, for the first from the northern Manitoba of Churchill.

Soviet grain-crop failure last caused Kremlin leaders to ase nearly $2-billion worth reign grain, about $1 billion from the United States.

vo Gunmen Are Captured y British Troops in Belfast

LFAST, April 10 (UPI).— ish troops captured two gun-in central Belfast today in hird similar incident in as days.

British patrol spotted the two en in Belfast's Lower Falls aiming rifles in an apparent sh attempt. They wounded n the leg and captured both

similar incidents Sunday yesterday in Armagh, two en were shot and killed.

Toll at 770

eir deaths brought to 770 the er killed in more than 3 1/2 of bloodshed in Northern nd.

another incident today, IRA en fired a Soviet-made -7 rocket at a mobile army l in the Grosvenor Road in Lower Falls Road area but ed. The rocket exploded lessly.

ewhere in Ulster, a bomb damaged a Roman Catholic ch early today near Larne, niles north of Belfast. A sh soldier was seriously nded by a sniper's bullet in st last night.

other action today, the army police:

Arrested three men after un-covering an arms cache in a garden shed in Belfast. They confiscated 20 pounds of explosives, 20 iron pipe bombs, a loaded pistol and 98 rounds of ammunition.

● Found another arms cache in a second house. This one included a hand grenade and two radios. Two men were arrested.

● Discovered and defused a bomb in the Falls Road area before it could go off.

Church Bombed

A 15-pound bomb damaged the church of the Holy Family early today in the village of Lower Ballygowan. It was the third attack on the church. No one was injured.

In London, Northern Ireland administrator William Whitelaw formally introduced legislation to establish an 80-member regional assembly for Northern Ireland. The assembly was proposed in the British government's white paper plan for the province's political future. An act of Parliament is required to establish it.

Two further acts will be needed to set up elections for the regional assembly, expected to be held in late June.



Agence France-Presse.

The Vauvenargues château near Aix-en-Provence where Picasso is to be buried.

Accompanied by Wife, Son, Dominguin

Picasso Taken to His Chateau for Burial

VAUVENARGUES, France, April 10 (AP).—The embalmed body of Pablo Picasso was lying in the chapel of his Renaissance castle here today awaiting burial in the snow-covered ground.

The French government gave special permission for the painter to be buried by the walls of the 16th-century chateau he bought in 1958.

Picasso, 91, died at his home in Mougins, 60 miles away, near Cannes, on Sunday.

Accompanied by his wife, Jacqueline, and his son Paulo, the body was taken secretly early today from Mougins to this isolated, mountain-fringed village 10 miles east of Aix-en-Provence.

Picasso lived in the chateau at intervals from 1958 to 1961, and Spanish bullfighter Luis Miguel Dominguin was a frequent visitor. Picasso painted a series of pictures on the chateau's 3,000 acres of shrub-covered hillside which he exhibited in Paris in 1962. Later he became involved in a dispute with the municipality over water rights and never returned to the village in the last years of his life.

'Hardly Knew Him'

"We hardly knew him," said Assistant Mayor Yvon Guirand. "Many of the 200 inhabitants never even saw him.

"We were all astounded to find the village filled with police early this morning and thought at first it was some kind of manhunt. No one would have believed he would want to be buried here, and we regard it as a great honor."

No sign of Picasso was visible in the village of crumbling stone houses except for a poster of the 1962 exhibition hanging in the mayor's office.

The chateau's faded red shutters were closed, and police kept away all unauthorized persons, including numerous foreign tourists who braved an icy wind in the hope of seeing the artist's burial place.

Dominguin was among a handful of close friends and relatives who joined Jacqueline and Paulo in the chateau. The family put out word that the burial will take place in strict privacy.

The village priest was not invited. Picasso, a Communist since World War II, will presumably be given a nonreligious burial.

Millions of dollars worth of his own and other contemporary painters' works are in the villa in Mougins where he had lived since 1962. Negotiations reportedly were in progress between the family and the French government to permit the heavy death duties to be paid in the form of gifts of some important Picasso works to state-owned museums.

Art dealers expressed fear that if the family were compelled to put many of the paintings up for sale to pay death duties, the market value of Picasso's works might collapse.

Obituaries

Czech Josef Pavel at 64; Minister in Dubcek Regime

PRAGUE, April 10 (Reuters).—Josef Pavel, 64, Czechoslovak interior minister in Alexander Dubcek's liberal regime of 1968, died yesterday, informed sources said.

Mr. Pavel was one of the key figures in Mr. Dubcek's ill-fated drive to introduce liberal reforms, which were crushed by the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

He sought to rid his ministry of officials who used illegal means of investigations and, because the ministry controls the police, it was a highly sensitive post. He resigned under pressure 10 days after the invasion.

He was repeatedly attacked after that in the Czechoslovak and Soviet press, which accused him of deliberately failing to curb the activities of Western espionage agents in 1968, and of preventing the ministry from dealing with "hostile elements" in Czechoslovakia.

He was expelled from the Communist party in March, 1970, and has been in retirement. His funeral will be held in Prague on Friday, the sources said.

Born in Novosedly in southern Bohemia, Mr. Pavel joined the Communist party in 1932, and fought in the International Brigade against the Fascists in Spain from 1937 to 1939. He commanded a brigade in Barcelona and became a general.

In 1950, he was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment in one of the Stalinist trials. He was rehabilitated five years later.

He was interior minister from April to August, 1968.



AP.

Josef Pavel

Eliot Elisofon

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP).—Eliot Elisofon, 61, a world-famous photographer and a founder of the Museum of African Art here, died Saturday in New York City after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Elisofon joined the staff of Life as a war photographer in 1942, covering the London blitz and then American troops in North Africa. His assignments included the first landings at Casablanca, the Tunisian campaign and Cap Bon.

While still on the Life staff, which he left in 1966, Mr. Elisofon worked on the Hollywood productions of "Moulin Rouge," "Bell, Book and Candle," "Warlord" and "Khartoum."

His work is part of the permanent collections of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Philadelphia Museum of Arts and museums in Maine, Cambridge, Mass., Dallas, Honolulu and Tokyo.

Mr. Elisofon was an honorary associate in primitive art with the Peabody Museum of Harvard and was also a member of the Royal Anthropology Society.

He had assembled a photograph and film archive of African art and culture over the years. He also had done a four-hour series of films on the "Black African Heritage" that was shown on television last year.

Leslie Saalburg

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—Leslie Saalburg, 77, an illustrator for leading magazines, died Sunday in Paris, where he lived.

Mr. Saalburg did advertising art here in the 1920s and 1930s. Later, he specialized in interior scenes of clubs, hotels and restaurants. His illustrations appeared in Vanity Fair, Vogue, Esquire and This Week.

Boris A. Kazansky

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP).—Boris A. Kazansky, 81, one of the Soviet Union's best known organic chemists, has died, the newspaper Izvestia reported yesterday.

Mr. Kazansky was a professor at Moscow State University and headed the chemistry faculty for several years. He organized and headed the laboratory of catalytic synthesis until 1966 and continued to work at the laboratory until his death.

He was a specialist in the catalytic conversions of hydrocarbons and made discoveries in the field. Mr. Kazansky was the holder of a Stalin Prize and an Order of Lenin.

Sen. Proxmire Urges Reduction In U.S. Spying

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., says covert American intelligence operations overseas have brought embarrassments abroad and confusion at home and should be "cut to the bone."

He suggested as much as a billion dollars could be saved by selectively cutting back intelligence operations.

Sen. Proxmire said that although the full amount of the annual intelligence budget never has been revealed, estimates have ranged from $4 billion to $8 billion and that he believes a $6-billion estimate is about right.

"The combined effect of my recommendations could result in savings of from $500 million to $1 billion, depending on the exact size of the budget," he said.

Sen. Proxmire said that secret, undercover tactics of American spying overseas gradually have switched from collecting intelligence "to becoming involved in the domestic affairs of foreign countries. In too many cases we are substituting clandestine operations for sound foreign policy."

2 Skyjackers Denied Asylum

NUREMBERG, Germany, April 10 (AP).—West Germany has refused to grant political asylum to two Czechoslovak miners serving prison terms for hijacking a Czech plane to Nuremberg and wounding its co-pilot last year.

But the federal Bureau for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees said yesterday that the two would not be expelled to Czechoslovakia when they finish serving their sentences in six years.

The bureau said that the two committed a terroristic act that could not be justified by political motives. They were each sentenced last July to seven years imprisonment for air piracy after they hijacked an airliner carrying seven passengers on a flight from Prague to Marianske Lazne and forced the pilot to fly to Nuremberg. The co-pilot was shot in the arm when he attempted to disarm one of the hijackers.

Parts of Greece Have Power Cut

ATHENS, April 10 (UPI).—An electric power failure lasted several hours early today in parts of Greece, causing factory stoppages and traffic snarls, and cutting the Greek radio off the air.

A spokesman for the government-owned Public Power Corp. said the blackout was caused by a breakdown in the installations at the Ptolemais energy plant in northern Greece.

In Athens some people were trapped in elevators but were released by police and fire brigade teams. Salonika and Piraeus were also affected by the power cut.

Briton Gets 5 Years For Plot in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, April 10 (UPI).—Christopher Barker Hewitson, a Briton, was sentenced today to five years at hard labor for conspiring with 11 others to forcibly overthrow the Rhodesian government.

Four years of his sentence were conditionally suspended. Mr. Hewitson, 23, who came to Rhodesia from Cambridge in 1971, pleaded guilty to the charge.

The prosecution told the court that he had planned to steal arms and ammunition and distribute them to Africans in Salisbury's Harari African Township, then seize Prime Minister Ian Smith and other cabinet ministers. The names of the other 10 persons charged were banned from publication.

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But Insists on Law and Order

Messmer Pledges French Reform

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 10 (IHT).—Prime Minister Pierre Messmer told parliament today that his new government would seek the social reforms promised during the election campaign, but he warned that it would not tolerate public disorders and would send the police into high schools and universities whenever they were "illegally occupied."

Mr. Messmer's hourlong speech in the National Assembly began three days of debate that will be followed Thursday by a vote of confidence on the government's program. With a 30-seat majority, there is no chance that the government will lose the vote.

The prime minister's presentation of the government program was followed by a blistering speech by François Mitterrand, the Socialist party leader. Mr. Mitterand had the Gaullist deputies banging their desks in anger as he named the new ministers one by one and gave his opinion of them.

The prime minister, in his presentation, stressed a number of reforms he had promised during a campaign speech at Provins last January, including a 1,000-franc monthly minimum wage, retirement at 60 years, increased old age pensions and reform of the tax laws.

Social Injustices Noted

Returning to one of the principal campaign themes, Mr. Messmer said that France, despite its wealth, had become a land of social injustice. "We demand sacrifices from the privileged," he said, "to achieve a better distribution of wealth."

The speech was practically free of reference to foreign policy, an area which is apparently becoming the exclusive domain of President Georges Pompidou.

Stressing law and order, Mr. Messmer made it clear that his government would not stand by and watch opposition movements create another spring of social unrest, and warned that he would call on the police whenever necessary.

In a conciliatory gesture to students who have been striking and demonstrating for several weeks to protest a sharp curtailment of military draft deferments, Mr. Messmer promised that the whole question of deferments would be re-examined.

Mr. Mitterrand's answer to Mr. Messmer was something of a rarity, even for him. He ridiculed the new government—and new Assembly President Edgar Faure—as the same old faces, and said the election last month had shown that the majority of Frenchmen still vote left.

He called the inclusion of Michel Jobert, the new foreign minister, and Michel Poniatowski, the new minister of health and social security, a pure political maneuver by Mr. Pompidou.

He said that Mr. Jobert, Mr. Pompidou's former chief aide—one the president has referred to as "my Kissinger"—had been picked as a possible successor to Mr. Messmer and rival to Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for the presidency in 1976.

The inclusion of Mr. Poniatowski, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's right-hand man, said Mr. Mitterrand, was an opening to the "classical right," the right of big business.

Referring to Mr. Poniatowski's recent book, "Cartes sur Table," Mr. Mitterrand read several passages, notably one in which Mr. Poniatowski refers to the UDR Gaullists as "monarchists and Bonapartists," and another in which he accused former Defense Minister Michel Debré as having made a career of "being wrong." Mr. Poniatowski sat smiling through the quotations, but left soon afterward.

Brandt Set for a Showdown With Leftists at Convention

By John M. Goshko

HANNOVER, April 10 (WP).—The Social Democratic party (SPD) began its national congress here today with observers poised for a possible showdown between Chancellor Willy Brandt and youthful radicals who want to force the party sharply to the left.

The congress is the first held by the Social Democrats since Mr. Brandt's center-left government coalition won re-election last November. Over the next five days, the 435 delegates assembled here are supposed to chart the domestic and foreign policies that the party will follow in the next few years.

However, the brand of moderate pragmatic Socialism preached by Mr. Brandt and other principal party leaders during last fall's election campaign has recently come under attack from party radicals who want to revive the old war cry of a "class struggle against capitalism."

Biggest Problem

The biggest problem is posed by the party's youth wing, the Young Socialists, which is dominated by strident new-left Marxists. Along with other allies from the party's left wing, they have been threatening an attempt to ram through several overtly Marxist and neutralist proposals at the congress.

Creating the biggest controversy is a Young Socialist resolution, to be debated here, calling for the withdrawal of German financial support for U.S. troops stationed in this country. It runs directly counter to the Brandt government's espousal of strong adherence to NATO and it has touched off a major debate about whether anti-Americanism is growing in West Germany.

In addition, the leftists will also be advocating that the party take a far more radical line in domestic affairs, including such things as progressive elimination of private industry and movement toward a "pure Socialist state."

Such ideas are on a direct collision course with the moderate center-left image that the chancellor's government is trying to project. Along with the other ranking figures from the party's mainstream leadership, Mr. Brandt has promised a fight to the finish against the radicals if they persist in advocating extremist positions here.

This position was made clear in today's keynote speech by Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt, who is also a vice-chairman of the party. Although he spoke in generally conciliatory tones and used the word "compromise" repeatedly, Mr. Schmidt made clear the leadership's view that the Social Democrats should continue to be guided by the Godesberg Program.

Pragmatic Socialism

That was a reference to the 1959 Social Democratic congress in Bad Godesberg, which brought about the party's switch from a narrowly defined Marxist ideology to a more broadly based pragmatic liberalism. It was adoption of the Godesberg Program that marked the rise of the Social Democrats among West German voters and culminated with Mr. Brandt's election as chancellor in 1969.

Mr. Schmidt noted that at the last party congress, held last fall in Dortmund, the Social Democrats had adopted an election campaign strategy based on the Godesberg Program principles. And, in a clear reference to the leftists here, he warned:

"Whoever in Hannover tries to diminish or negate what was promised a half year ago in Dortmund will be reducing our credibility and our trustworthiness—whether that is his intention or not."

Renault Strikers To End Walkout

PARIS, April 10 (Reuters).—Strikers at the state-run Renault automobile company voted to return to work today after a three-week walkout that made more than 7,000 men idle and seriously disrupted car production.

The striking workers voted by 108 to 75 to accept a new set of pay proposals offered by Renault yesterday.

The company threatened to withdraw the offer unless the strikers agreed to return to work today. It warned that Renault's entire Paris work force of some 40,000 men would have to be laid off if the offer were turned down.

2-Train Collision Kills 26 in Guinea

DAKAR, April 10 (AP).—Twenty six persons were killed and 13 injured in a railroad collision in Guinea yesterday, Conakry Radio reported.

Two trains, carrying miners, collided head-on on a one track line, 25 miles from Conakry, the radio said. One of them had not stopped at a siding as scheduled to allow the other train through.

2 Asked to Form Dutch Cabinet

THE HAGUE, April 10 (AP).—Queen Juliana today invited two Christian Democrats to try to end the political stalemate in the Netherlands and form a new government.

Andries A.M. Van Agt, Minister of Justice in the outgoing cabinet under Premier Barend Biesheuvel, and Sen. Willem Albeda were called to Amsterdam's Dam Square Palace by the queen, a court announcement said.

The appointment came as efforts to solve the stalemate produced by the Nov. 29 elections went into their 133d day.

Mr. Van Agt and Mr. Albeda are expected to bring about a coalition of Dutch progressive parties and the traditional confessional parties.

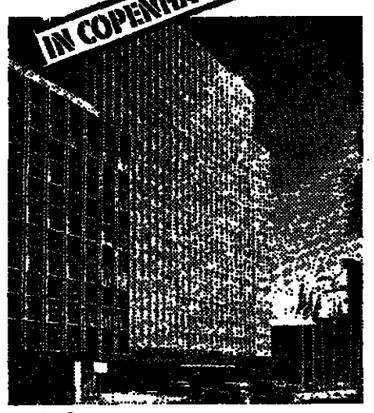
Union Protests Asked On French A-Testing

BRUSSELS, April 10 (AP).—Otto Kersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, today appealed to member organizations in 90 countries to protest planned nuclear testing by France in the South Pacific.

He expressed full support for South Pacific trade-union and government efforts to stop the tests and requested affiliates to consider further steps, including union action. He said that the ICFTU's finance committee will propose "effective measures . . . to oppose the execution of nuclear tests by the French government."

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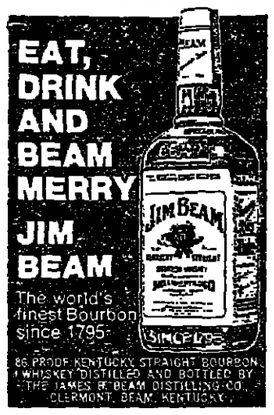
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After the theatre...



PARIS

A Fast and Funny Film by Reichenbach

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 10 (IHT).—Raymond Devos is a popular French comic. Hitherto, he has confined his activities to the music hall and television, with an occasional movie bit as a supplement.

An ingratiating roly-poly who enters with asthmatic exasperation into double-talk debates with himself and his invisible stooges, he possesses mirth-provoking gifts. Surprise, however, is the spring of humor and this barrel-bellied droll tends to anticipate his own jests in his evening-long one-man shows. The mechanism of his fooling becomes transparent in extended, solo flights and his delirious dialectics are soured by overexposure. He is seen and heard to best advantage in brief flashes —and this has been happily arranged in "La Raison du Plus Fou" his initial starring vehicle on the screen, due in Paris tomorrow.

Director François Reichenbach, who specializes in biographical documentaries (his study of Artur Rubinstein and others are justly famous), has devised a scenario of sorts. Devos has been cast as the chauffeur of an insane asylum who ponders naively on who is crazy. Stung by spring fever one morning and longing for the sunlit Midi, he flees his duties in the clinic's auto, taking with him two touched but harmless patients, a boy and a girl. In a jiffy the asylum's keeper (Jean Carmet) and his commanding wife (the stone-faced Alice Sapritch) are on the trail of the fugitives. This thin and simple premise is all that is required for a breezy, cinematic frolic. Reichenbach's color camera ornaments the frantic chase. There is an adequate supply of gags to keep the movie's motor in top speed and Devos, provided with needed companionship, has ample opportunity to deliver his effusive self-disputes, some of which are hilarious, others scarcely rising above the level of the "Watt Street" cross-questioning of ancient vaudeville.

The mad journey has been designed after the manner of the Jacques Tati fantasies. It does not have the Tati satiric wit, but it does have buoyant, kindly humor and succeeds in being both fast and funny.

* * *

For reasons unknown there has never been a satisfactory film on the Titanic disaster. The subject obviously lends itself to screen treatment and it has lured several producers on to the rocks. Wilson Mizner, in his younger days a professional seagoing gambler, once wrote and sold to the Warner brothers his version of the wreck. His title was "God's Deal" and the Warners might do well to dig the script from their files.

"The Poseidon Adventure" (at the Paramount-Odéon and the Balzac in English) is based on a Paul Gallico novel about a similar ocean catastrophe. It concerns a Greek liner that is driven into a tidal wave due to the commands of its greedy owners over the captain's advice. The ship capsizes, killing most of the passengers. A band of survivors, led by a brave preacher, creeps, crawls and swims through topsy-turvy ballrooms, kitchens and engine rooms to make its way to the hold, now above water. Some fall by the wayside in their quest, but a handful hold out and are rescued.

As the spectacular accident occurs during the first 30 minutes, the balance of the running time is occupied with the struggles of the trapped travelers —a collection of corny characters who seem more like leftovers from some stock company melodrama than survivors of a shipwreck. Aside from the hot-gospel evangelist, there is the hippie girl who has lost her brother, an elderly couple bound for Israel to see their grandchild, a bright 8-year-old whose intelligent deductions lead the way, a tough New York cop and his wife, a former streetwalker, and a lonely haberdasher who finds true love during the ordeal. Far from fearing they will be swallowed up by the waves, one is alarmed that they will drown in the sentimental molasses which bathes them and their dialogue.

Gene Hackman is the loud-mouthed clergyman, Shelley Winters, now equalling Fatty Arbuckle in tonnage, is the motherly soul; Red Buttons is the clothes salesman, and Ernest Borgnine the retired police officer; the casting is as routine as the sentiments. Manufactured to order, "The Poseidon Adventure" has reportedly earned over $10 million in the United States alone. What is this talk about the sophistication of today's audiences?

* * *

The backlog of unreleased films swells and many a worthy motion picture is being withheld from the public. Among them is an unusual Czech production, previewed the other morning and as yet without a Parisian cinema at its disposal: Jural Jakubisko's "Birds, Orphans and Fools"—in an English adaptation. Made in 1969, it is an engrossing surrealistic nightmare about three young nonconformists in Prague, living out their wild and impossible dreams in a dreary, unfriendly world. There is a chilling conclusion in which the words of Sophocles' aged Oedipus are quoted: "The best is never to have been born at all." But despite its dead-end philosophy, this exotic work has vivid cinematic life and a film of this high quality deserves immediate release.

* * *

"The Nightcomers" (at the France-Elysées in English)—in which Marlon Brando stars—was made before "The Godfather" and "Last Tango in Paris," but it has taken a long while to reach France. It purports to be a prologue to Henry James's celebrated hair-raiser, "The Turn of the Screw." The sinister domestic, dead and turned into a ghost in the James story, is here to be observed exercising his corruptive influence on two young children and a governess who came to work before the governess of the James account. It has been competently directed by Michael Winner and Brando conveys the satanic fascination of the evil servant.



Raymond Devos starring in "La Raison du Plus Fou."

Washington Gallery Gets 'Key' Picasso

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP). —The National Gallery of Art has purchased what it describes as "the key analytical cubist canvas" by Pablo Picasso: a six-foot study of a standing nude painted in 1910.

Though the purchase price was not disclosed, yesterday's announcement apparently confirms rumors that Washington had acquired a "million-dollar" Picasso.

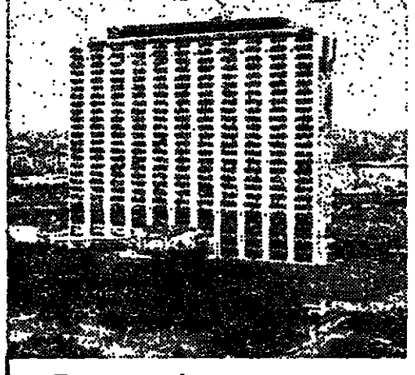
The figure would establish a new record price for a painting by the artist, who died Sunday.

The "Nude," which is being installed today and will go on view tomorrow, was purchased several months ago from the Beyeler Gallery in Basel, Switzerland, with funds provided by the late Ailsa Mellon Bruce. Its history is not precisely known, though a label pasted to the stretcher bears the name "Mme. Toklas," which may refer to the late Alice B. Toklas who was Picasso's friend and Gertrude Stein's companion.

During the 1930s, it hung in the collection of another friend of Picasso's, Mrs. Meric Callery, of New York and Paris. By 1960, it had entered the collection of Frua dei Angeli of Milan.

J. Carter Brown, the gallery's director, said the "'Nude' will not be our most popular Picasso, but she may well be our most important."

Her features are hardly recognizable, but it would be difficult to exaggerate her historical importance, for in this "Nude" of 1910, Picasso approached a purity of abstraction from which he almost immediately recoiled and to which he never again returned.



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The Festival Circuit

PARIS, April 10 (IHT).—Here is a continuation of a list of European music and arts festivals, including a brief summary of program highlights and addresses where further information may be sought. The first installment of this list ran in the April 3 issue of the International Herald Tribune. It will be continued in future issues.

* * *

Zurich (June 1-July 3): Carl Orff's "Die Bernauerin" will be the new operatic production; the Berlin Philharmonic under Karajan will join the Tonhalle Orchestra under Kertesz, Leinsdorf, Steinberg, Kempe and others, and the Zurich Chamber Orchestra, in the concert hall; the museums offer a first Biennale of Swiss Art, Lyonel Feininger, "From Büchner to Brecht," in Swiss exile, and a survey of the 1920s, among other exhibitions (International June Festival, Postfach 8023 Zurich.)

* * *

Lyons (June 13-July 12): Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" and Audiberti's "Cavalier Seul" will be the opera, ballet and dramatic spectacles in the Roman theater of Fourvière, and Britten's "War Requiem" will be done in the city hall courtyard. Visitors include Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli and the chorus from Wheaton College in Illinois. An



Keystone.

Darius Milhaud ...Israel premiere.

Ernst Barlach retrospective will be at the Musée des Beaux-Arts. (Secrétariat du Festival, Hôtel de Ville, Lyon).

* * *

Salzburg Bruckner Concerts (June 9-June 11): Sold out before it was announced, but just for the record, four concerts in three days by Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic, devoted mainly to Anton Bruckner (Symphonies 4, 5 and 8, the E-minor Mass) and a little Bach and Mozart to lighten the load. (Hofstallgasse 1, A-5010 Salzburg, Austria.)

* * *

Strasbourg (June 15-July 1): The usual musical variety at this 35th festival, but the accent is Italian, opening with Verdi's Requiem in the cathedral and ranging from Renaissance to now. Paganini's guitar music, some of Rossini's "Péchés de Ma Vieillesse," Monteverdi and Cimarosa, Berio and Dallapiccola. New works by Roger Albin, Janos Komives and Detlef Kieffer. (24 Rue de la Mésange, 67 Strasbourg, France.)

* * *

Holland Festival (June 15-July 7): The operas include Handel's "Rodelinda," with Joan Sutherland, Richard Bonynge and Tito Capobianco singing, conducting and staging, Donizetti's "Don Pasquale" and Verdi's "Aida." The new Vincent van Gogh Museum will open in Amsterdam. The contemporary will be represented by the Ensemble MW2 of Cracow and works by Ligeti, Maderna, Messiaen and Penderecki. The usual extensive program is spread throughout the country. (Honthorststraat 10, Amsterdam.)

* * *

Aldeburgh, England (June 15-July 2): The world premiere of Benjamin Britten's new opera, "Death in Venice," based on Thomas Mann's story, is the musical main event, matched by "Venice Observed," an exhibition in the Festival Gallery devoted to the city as seen by British artists, and other Venetian manifestations in the musical programs. Otherwise, a program of a variety that defies summary. (Festival Office, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, IP15 5AX, England.)

* * *

Verona, Italy (July 14-Aug. 26): The 51st season of opera on a grand scale in the Roman Arena opens with Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" and continues with Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," and Puccini's "La Bohème." There is also Prokofiev's ballet "Cinderella" and a performance of the Verdi Requiem. (Ente Autonomo Arena di Verona, Piazza Brà 28, 37100 Verona, Italy.)

* * *

Festival of Two Worlds, Spoleto, Italy, (June 21-July 8): Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" will be staged by Luchino Visconti and conducted by Thomas Schippers, and "Dafne" by Marco da Gagliano, a contemporary of Monteverdi, will be given in the Teatro Caio Melisso, which is about as old as the opera. There will be



Keystone.

Luchino Visconti ...Spoleto opera.

music by Menotti and Britten, and other music presented in such relaxed formats as noontime chamber concerts and a marathon concert with various conductors. The National Orchestral Association and the Westminster Choir are among the envoys from the New World. (Festival dei Due Mondi, Via Margutta 17, Rome.)

* * *

Granada (June 23-July 6): The Spanish National Orchestra under Frühbeck de Burgos and the Berlin Philharmonic under Karajan play in the Palace of Charles V; Artur Rubinstein, the Berlin Philharmonic Octet and others in the Alhambra; the London Festival Ballet appears in the gardens of the Generalife, and there is sacred music in the cathedral and royal chapel. (International Festival of Music and Dance in Granada, Teatro Real, Madrid.)

* * *

Tours, France (June 28-July 8): Recitals by Christa Ludwig, Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli and Sviatoslav Richter, Bach and Handel by the Munich Bach Orchestra and Karl Richter, and concerts in homage to Francis Poulenc, most of them in the medieval Grange de Meslay, north of Tours. (Fêtes Musicales en Touraine, Hôtel de Ville, 37000 Tours, France.)

* * *

Athens (July 7-Sept. 20): Greek folk dance and ballet from Sofia, Tokyo and New York (Harkness Ballet); the Greek National Opera does Cherubini's "Medea" and the Sofia company Mussorgsky's "Khovanshchina," and there is classic Greek theater as well as Shakespeare's "Pericles" and Shaffer's "Royal Hunt of the Sun" from England, all with the ancient theater of Herod Atticus as the setting. (Athens Festival, 2 Amerikis Str., Athens.)

* * *

Orange, France (July 7-22): Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" with Vickers and Nilsson in the title parts and Karl Böhm conducting, in the Théâtre Antique of this old Roman bit of Provence. Other events are the Beethoven "Missa Solemnis" with Giulini conducting the Orchestre de Paris, and a ballet program. (Hôtel de Ville, Orange, France.)

* * *

Israel (July 16-Aug. 25): World premieres of Milhaud's "Jerusalem" for chorus and orchestra, and Joseph Tal's opera "Massada" will start things off. Besides the Israel Philharmonic and other native ensembles, there will be the Piccola Scala doing Rossini, Berio and Monteverdi, Britain's Royal Ballet, the Zamir Chorales of New York and Boston, Manitas de Plata, Mexico's Ballet Folklorico and Danny Kaye. A lot of activity by Barenboim, Zukerman, Perlman, Du Pré and friends, and Pablo Casals is expected to conduct the Israel Youth Orchestra. Events are in Jerusalem, Caesarea and Tel Aviv (52 Nachlat Benjamin Street, Tel Aviv.)

* * *

Haslemere, England (July 20-28): The main business here is old music played on authentic instruments by Carl Dolmetsch and colleagues, from Bach to Biber, Telemann to Tomkins, and so on. (Haslemere Hall, Haslemere, Surrey, England.)

* * *

Bregenz, Austria (July 21-Aug. 22): Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" will drop anchor at the floating stage on Lake Constance this year and Cristina Deutekom sings the title part in Rossini's "Armida" in the theater. The Perm Ballet of Hungary, with Bolshoi and Kirov soloists, will do "Swan Lake" on the lake stage, and the Haydn opera series will continue with "Le Pescatrici." Theater and concerts. (Kornmarktstrasse 6, Bregenz, Austria.)

* * *

Bayreuth, West Germany (July 25-Aug. 28): Wolfgang Wagner will do a new production of "Die Meistersinger" with Silvio Varviso conducting, Karl Ridderbusch singing most performances as Hans Sachs and Hannelore Bode and René Kollo as Eva and Walther. "Tannhäuser," "Parsifal," and the "Ring" cycle return. (Postfach 2320, 8580 Bayreuth 2, West Germany.)

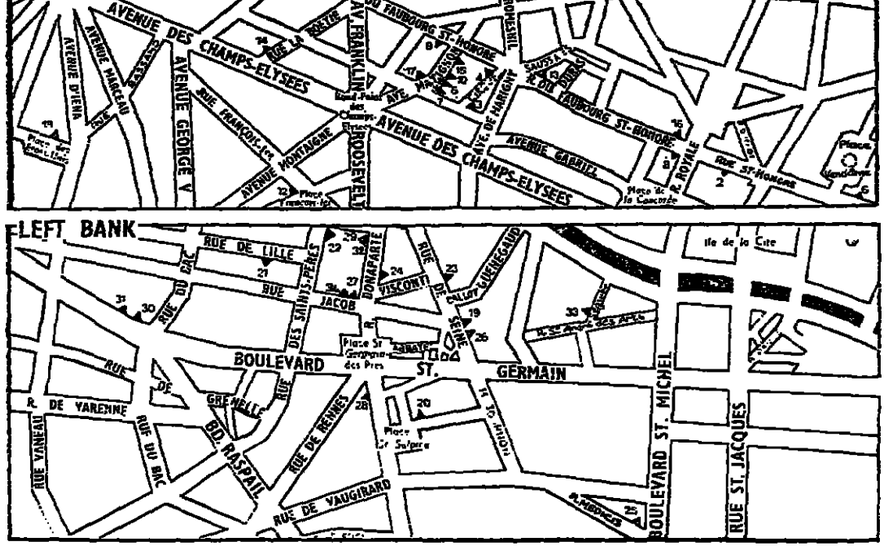
* * *

Salzburg, Austria (July 26-Aug. 30): Herbert von Karajan will conduct the world premiere of Orff's "De Temporum Fine Comoedia" (Play of the End of Time) and Karl Böhm will be in charge of a new production of Mozart's "Idomeneo." The London Symphony joins the Vienna Philharmonic and the Austrian Radio Orchestras in the concert lineup. Giorgio Strehler will stage an amalgam of Shakespeare on the struggle for royal power. The usual list of recitals, chamber concerts, serenades, matinees, street theater and much else. (Postfach 140, A-5010 Salzburg, Austria.)

* * *

Ansbach, West Germany (July 27-Aug. 3): This city's Bach Week is 25 years old this year. The program highpoint will be a performance by the Bamberg Symphony under Fritz Rieger of Wolfgang Graeser's version for large orchestra of "The Art of the Fugue." (Ansbacher Bach-Woche, Ansbach, West Germany.)

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FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1973

Japan Trade Imbalance Is Shrinking

33% Cut in Surplus With U.S. Estimated

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, April 10 (WP).—After a lengthy period of sharp and unwelcome growth, the massive trade imbalance between Japan and the United States is showing signs of shrinking a bit.

The problem is not solved by any means, and officials on both sides say it is yet too early to be sure that a firm new trend has been established. Nonetheless, the U.S.-Japan trade figures of the most recent months available have given rise to cautious optimism that the worst may be over.

The indications of evident progress are particularly welcome at the moment because of fears here that the tough provisions of President Nixon's new trade program may be aimed in large part at Japan. The U.S. trade deficit with Japan has been by far the largest with any single country.

Improvement Began Last Year

The bilateral trade deficit grew steadily and sharply throughout 1971 and continued to soar during most of last year despite a late-1971 yen revaluation and a number of import liberalization and export restriction measures taken by the Japanese government.

According to both U.S. and Japanese officials here the improvement actually began late last year, but the statistics did not pick it up until a few weeks ago.

Beginning in November, U.S. figures show the trade deficit for each month to have been smaller than the deficit for the corresponding month a year before. The month-by-month figures in millions of dollars are:

Month	Deficit	Year ago
Nov. '72	375.4	377.5
Dec. '72	237.3	404.1
Jan. '73	253.0	293.6
Feb. '73 *	133.7	259.0

* Unofficial.

Japanese statistics kept by this country's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) show a similar pattern, according to ministry officials. On the basis of these figures, advance indicators for the spring months and interviews with businessmen, MITI has estimated that the U.S.-Japan trade deficit for the 1973 fiscal year will be $2.9 billion, a reduction of about $1 billion from the total in the recently-completed year. The Japanese fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

A $1 billion reduction in the trade deficit over a year-long period would not entirely satisfy the hopes of Washington, nor would it remove the pressure for additional steps by Japan to restrain its exports and increase its imports. But such a result —if it comes to pass—would be in line with the realistic goals of embassy officials, and it would be considered an important step in the right direction.

Economy Booming

According to MITI officials, the most important factor behind the recent changes in the trade balance is a rapid increase in the dollar value of U.S. exports to Japan, particularly foodstuffs and raw materials. This reflects Japan's currently booming economy, which puts more money in the pockets of consumers and requires additional raw materials, as well as the U.S. inflationary trend which has brought increases in prices.

The U.S. dollar devaluation and the "floating" of the yen—an effective revaluation of about 16 percent—had little impact on the most recent trade figures, since the moves took place in mid-February.

Japanese exports to the United States have continued to grow in the most recent months, but at a slower rate than the growth of U.S. exports. MITI's projection estimates that Japanese sales to the United States will grow 4.8 percent in dollar value over the coming year—but that U.S. sales to Japan will grow 27.6 percent during the same period.

MITI officials say dollar sales of textiles and television sets—and perhaps some other products —may actually decline over the year to come. The unit volume of some other products—including automobiles—is expected to decline, but price increases may keep the dollar value up to current levels.

Both U.S. and Japanese officials ay that business conditions in the two nations—and particularly the changes in U.S. price levels—will have a critical and as yet unpredictable impact on the final shape of the 1973 trade balance figures.

Japanese Imports Rise

TOKYO, April 10 (AP-DJ).—Japan's validated imports in the year ended March 31 totaled $27.16 billion, up 41.1 percent from a year earlier, MITI said today.

The ministry cited the higher prices of principal import items, the effective revaluation of the yen, the business recovery at home and brisk consumption as the major factors behind the import upsurge.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

French Firms Drop Merger Plans

Jeumont-Schneider and Sté. Marlin-Gerin, both French makers of heavy electrical equipment, have decided to abandon their previously announced agreement to merge. A joint statement said that studies for the merger, announced in May 1972, "met with serious difficulties, the dimensions of which were increased by the evolution of markets and the strategies of the two companies." Last year's agreement, which was hailed as a "French solution" to Jeumont-Schneider's problems, was reached after France vetoed a proposed accord with Westinghouse Electric Co. and talks failed with Cie. Electro-Mécanique (CEM), a subsidiary of Brown Boveri of Switzerland. Despite a search of other methods of consolidation, "it has been impossible to find satisfactory legal and financial solutions which would have met the industrial objectives of the two firms," their brief announcement said. They will continue to look into the problems involved "with the only reciprocal commitment to continue their long-standing good relations." Belgium's Baron Empain group controls about 61 percent of Jeumont-Schneider and Schneider of France has 39 percent.

Salomon Brothers Lost $17 Million

One of Wall Street's biggest and most successful firms apparently decided to override the advice of its resident oracle and found the decision a costly one. According to industry sources, the firm, Salomon Brothers, had a $17 million loss in the first two months of this year. Most of the loss, it was understood, came in the form of price declines in the firm's holdings of bonds. Prices have been declining since mid-January, when President Nixon announced Phase 3. Ironically, one of the securities industry's most bearish analysts on debt securities in recent months has been Henry Kaufman, senior economist for Salomon. Mr. Kaufman has been predicting, accurately so far, continuing increases in interest rates, a trend that pushes down bond prices. William R. Salomon, managing partner of the firm, declining to discuss month-to-month operations, state that though some months in the first half of the firm's fiscal year, which started Oct. 1, have not been profitable, Salomon is "substantially in the black" for the whole six-month period. The firm's ratio of indebtedness to capital is 2 1/2 to 1, indicating a strong capital position. These results, he added, are after establishment of a reserve for possible losses from transactions in Equity Funding Corp. of America, the California company that went into bankruptcy proceedings following suspension of trading in its stock. Salomon handled several large blocks of the stock March 26-27, and these transactions are in dispute.

Whirlpool Sees 20% Jump in Profit

Whirlpool Corp.'s consolidated first-quarter sales jumped more than 20 percent over the year-ago period to a record level and "profits increased in that neighborhood," says chairman and president John H. Platts. For the year-earlier quarter, Whirlpool, a manufacturer of home appliances and supplier to Sears, Roebuck & Co., earned $13.2 million, or an adjusted 37 cents a share, on record sales of $305 million. "March was the biggest sales month in our history and April will be even better," he says.

Russia Plans Steel Mill Complex

The Soviet bloc plans to build an integrated steel mill capable of producing 10 million tons of steel a year in the Kursk Basin of central Russia, the Soviet news agency, Novosti Press, reports. The project has been approved by the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon). Novosti says the planned mill will meet to a considerable extent the steel demand of Comecon countries, but did not say when construction was due to start or finish. The mill will be part of a major development in the area. Other planned projects, Novosti says, include an atomic power station, a cement plant with a capacity of 2 million tons a year, silicate and lime factories and various light industrial plants.

Nuclear Deal Set by Russia And Germany

BONN, April 10 (AP-DJ).—The Soviet Union, embarking on a campaign to sell enriched uranium in Europe, has agreed to supply the nuclear fuel for a major West German power station.

The sale, valued at $10.5 million, marks the first time that Russian-enriched uranium will be delivered to Germany, which has depended entirely on U.S. supplies. The Soviet Union has opened similar negotiations with Switzerland and Sweden, it was learned, and there are indications that France also may be interested. The French in the past have shipped uranium to Russia for enrichment as nuclear fuel.

The German government approved the initial Russian agreement after consultation with the United States, Britain and members of the European Atomic Energy Community. A spokesman for the German Economics Ministry said the United States brought pressure on Germany to hold down its uranium purchases from Russia.

According to a German agent for Licensintorg, the Moscow organization that arranged the agreement, Russia is prepared to supply Britain, Belgium and other Euratom member nations with enriched uranium. The German purchase "could set an important precedent," he said.

"Should West Germany buy more enriched uranium from Russia, and Britain and Holland conclude similar deals," he said, "then America's monopoly position could be weakened." He said the total value of Russian-enriched uranium sales to Germany could reach $210 million if all the present bids by German concerns are approved by the government.

Under the approved terms, Rheinisch-Westfaelisches Elektrizitaetswerk of Essen will pay cash for the nuclear fuel deliveries, scheduled to start in 1975, for a 1.2 million-kilowatt power station at Muelheim. The initial delivery will be for one year's fuel supply.

Soviet plants will process the uranium ore, to be delivered from undisclosed sources, by enrichment methods that the Russians have not described. According to unconfirmed reports, the Russian price for uranium was considerably lower than that charged by the United States.

German sources said the United States Atomic Energy Commission has used its monopoly position in the past to increase prices 15 percent annually. There are other reports that the United States was threatening to stop deliveries in the 1980s unless customers are prepared to conclude binding contracts 10 years before delivery and at prices to be disclosed shortly before.

It was understood that the Soviet Union is seeking 25-year delivery contracts with Germany and other Euratom members. German sources would not rule out the possibility that Russian competition might change the nuclear power plant situation throughout Europe.

U.K. Lending Dwindles

LONDON, April 10 (AP-DJ).—The growth of sterling lending to U.K. residents by London clearing banks dwindled sharply in the four weeks ended March 21, figures released by the banking information service show. Loans rose £81 million, against a rise of £589 million in the preceding period.

Creative Computer Program Fooled Equity's Auditors

LOS ANGELES, April 10.—Investigators poking through the records of Equity Funding Life Insurance Co. say that a computer system so elaborate it fooled the firm's outside auditors for more than two years was the tool used to create more than $2 billion in phony "insurance in force."

Pieced together from various sources, here is the story of how the bogus insurance apparently was created:

● Equity Funding Life had what has been termed the most sophisticated computer bookkeeping system in the insurance industry. Through computers, the company kept running information on all its business.

● Sometime between 1969 and 1970, a decision was reached by certain officers of Equity Funding Life and its parent firm to begin "manufacturing" policies for resale to other insurance companies at 180 percent of the first year's premium. Why the decision was made is still uncertain, but reliable sources trace it to a continual shortage at the parent firm.

Bogus insurance would provide a direct infusion of cash without payment of commissions or other fees, the sources say.

● The computers were rigged by certain company officials so that all phony insurance business would have a special computer "key" known only to them. The officials always knew the exact status of their business, sources charge, but when an outside auditor attempted to check up on policies, the computer would feed out information only on the good insurance

● Investigators have determined that "deaths" among the fictitious policyholders of Equity Funding Life—invented to collect benefits—were not as numerous as first believed. No figures have yet been released.

Keeping phony insurance on the computer was simple once the system was devised, sources said, but "manufacturing" a death was a good deal more cumbersome.

● Most of the bogus insurance was allowed to lapse after the first year, but Equity Funding was still liable, under its agreement with other insurance companies, to pay the second year's premiums.

This situation, investigators pointed out, created a vicious circle—the first year of a bogus policy created a quick cash infusion equal to 80 percent or more of the policy's premiums, but the second year would require a full premium payment to the reinsurance company.

That meant, the sources charge, that Equity Funding Life had to continue increasing the amount of phony insurance on its books to pay the premiums on the earlier bogus policies as they came due.

Meanwhile, in New York, officials of the New York Stock Exchange spent "several hours" yesterday interviewing Raymond L. Dirks, a security analyst who uncovered the apparent fraud early in March after receiving a telephone tip from a former Equity Funding employee. Mr. Dirks, a senoir vice-president of Delafield, Childs Inc., who is considered an expert on insurance stocks, made his own investigation and told several large institutional clients to sell their holdings. Some followed his advice and others did not.

The NYSE session reportedly focused on the question of whether Mr. Dirks, who also informed the Securities and Exchange Commission later, violated exchange rules by trading on "inside information"—material facts about a company which are not known to the general public. Mr. Dirks testified today at an SEC hearing.

Luxembourg Reaffirms Its Tax Policies

BRUSSELS, April 10 (Reuters).—Luxembourg Premier Pierre Werner today assured leading bankers that the Grand Duchy would not tighten its tax laws merely because of pressure from its more powerful neighbors.

Informed sources said that at a meeting here Mr. Werner also pledged to a delegation of bankers that Luxembourg's strict banking secrecy regulations would not be modified.

The worried bankers had called for today's meeting following a modest outflow of funds after recent attempts by France and West Germany to pressure the Grand Duchy to reduce its role as an international tax haven.

But, according to the sources, the movement of capital out of the Grand Duchy last week, particularly toward Switzerland, has now virtually ceased.

Luxembourg has more liberal tax laws, especially for holding companies, than some of its Common Market partners, and France and West Germany complained that national fiscal revenue is being lost to the Grand Duchy.

Mr. Werner told the bankers that Luxembourg would not take any unilateral action to modify its tax laws. All changes would be in the framework of EEC fiscal harmonization and would apply to all member states, he said.

He also confirmed that the Grand Duchy was ready to send a top official to France and Germany to explain aspects of existing legislation they were uncertain about.

As to requests from Germany for more information about German banking subsidiaries based here, Mr. Werner said the government was ready to allow certain "global" information to be transmitted to their parent companies, but that authorities would not tolerate any infringement of banking secrecy.

Babcock-Wilcox Earnings Up 45%

LONDON, April 10 (AP-DJ).—Babcock & Wilcox profits rose 42.5 percent last year despite a 1 percent drop in turnover, the engineering and contracting company reported today.

Earnings totaled £3.38 million, up from £2.37 million in the previous year. Turnover dropped to £125.8 million from £128.09 million.

The 1973 sales decline resulted from a drop in the turnover of two of the company's divisions, the company said.

The charge to taxation for 1972 represents an effective tax rate of about 31.5 percent on profit from all sources. This compares with a corresponding rate of 35 percent in 1971. The lower rate of tax chargeable overall in 1972 is a result of the higher proportion of profit earned in Britain, where the company benefits from relief for past losses and substantial tax allowances.

Profits Climb 10.5% at GE, 42.4% at RCA

Morgan's Gains 20%, Manufacturers' 29%

NEW YORK, April 10 (IHT).—The nation's biggest industrial firms and major banks began reporting today their earnings for the first three months of the year —which shows all the signs of being a very profitable one.

After the New York market closed, General Electric reported that it earned $114.4 million, or 63 cents a share, on sales of $2.55 billion. Profits were up 10.5 percent from the year-ago quarter's $103.5 million, or 57 cents a share, and turnover registered a 14.8 percent gain from $2.22 billion.

RCA profits showed a 42 percent gain on a 9.5 percent rise in revenues. The company earned $51.7 million, or 54 cents a share, on sales of $1.01 billion, compared to the year-ago net of $36.3 million, or 47 cents a share, on sales of $924.9 million.

Operating profits at J.P. Morgan & Co. rose 19.5 percent from the year-ago period to $35.53 million, or 97 cents a share. Profits after securities operations totaled $35.02 million, or 96 cents a share, a gain of 13.6 percent.

Deposits at the bank rose 48 percent to $13.29 billion and assets were up 42 percent at $17.62 billion.

Manufacturers Hanover Corp., holding company of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, reported a 29.2 percent rise in operating net to $23 million, or 80 cents a share. Profits after securities operations showed a 40 percent gain at $23.1 million, or 81 cents a share.

Deposits in the quarter rose 40 percent to $14.4 billion while assets registered a 38.4 percent increase to $17.3 billion.

Allied Chemical

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	389.0	$49.3
Profits (millions)..	20.80	13.26
Per Share	0.75	0.48

Brunswick

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	174.5	139.8
Profits (millions)..	9.19	7.34
Per Share	0.51	0.39

Control Data

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	200.6	127.7
Profits (millions)..	17.42	11.05
Per Share	1.08	0.73

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5.)

NYSE Extends Rally, Trade Is Up

Earnings News Buoys Investors

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—The nation's corporations continued today to deluge Wall Street with a flow of strong first-quarter earnings reports and prices on the New York Stock Exchange responded with another upsurge on rising turnover.

The Dow Jones industrial average ran ahead throughout the session and closed with a gain of 12.94 at 960.49. The Dow has risen 36.83 in the last three sessions in a rally that has begun to prompt talk of a sustained advance.

Volume on the Big Board climbed to 16.77 million shares from yesterday's 13.74 million. Rising turnover and rising prices have rarely coincided in recent months, but today there was no doubt about the market's direction.

Company after company reported a strong profit gain for the first quarter of 1973 and, for a change, investors decided not to ignore the good news. Their enthusiasm was encouraging to the analysts who have been puzzled over the market's inability to sustain a rally.

Nobody seemed willing to predict flatly that the decline from the January highs was over, but it was clear that the malaise afflicting the investment community was not quite as bad as it had been. A few more strong sessions will be needed to convince the doubters.

Reports of earnings progress bolstered Johnson & Johnson, up 1 7/8 at 125 1/4; Abbott Laboratories, up 1 3/4 at 77 1/8; Allied Chemical, up 3/4 at 34; First Charter Financial, up 1 3/4 at 21 1/2, and Control Data, up 2 1/8.

Blue chips dominated the active list. American Telephone, up 1 at 52 1/8, was the most heavily traded stock.

Du Pont rose 1 7/8 to 173 7/8, adding to the 4 1/2 rise a day earlier, when it estimated first-quarter earnings at a record $2.80 a share.

Great Western Financial climbed 1 1/4 to 24; it said it expects first-quarter earnings to show some progress over last year's 53 cents a share, "but nothing spectacular."

Heavily traded Exxon Corp. rose 1 3/4 to 97 3/4. Getty Oil was up 1 3/8 to 112 3/8.

RCA, which reported improved earnings near the final gong, picked up 1/2 to 27 1/4.

Also firm were Monsanto, up 1 5/8 to 54 3/8; Up John, up 2 1/2 to 104 1/2; Halliburton, ahead 7 to 143; Delta Air, up 1 3/8 to 65; Sears, Roebuck, ahead 2 3/4 to 104 3/4, and Procter & Gamble, up 1 5/8 to 100 1/2.

Eastman Kodak, also strong, added 1 5/8 at 142 1/8. General Motors topped the automotive group, rising 1 3/8 to 74 5/8.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed strongly higher as advances outnumbered declines, 506 to 365, and 341 issues remained unchanged. The index rose 0.06 to 24.17.

Champion Home Builders led the most active list, closing at 6 3/4, off 1/2.

National Kinney fell 1/8 at 7 1/2, Colt was off 7/8 at 6 3/4, TWA warrants rose 1/2 at 22 7/8, and Bowmar Instrument fell 1 5/8 at 30 7/8.

8 Firms Seek Anaconda's Copper Extraction Method

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP-DJ).—At least eight metals companies from around the world are negotiating to use a new non-polluting process developed by Anaconda Co. for getting copper out of its ore.

John B. M. Place, Anaconda president, would not identify the concerns, but he said Anaconda was considering both licensing arrangements and participation in projects employing the extraction method, which uses a chemical instead of heat to draw out the copper.

The announcement was made by Mr. Place yesterday at what most of the mining concern's officers agreed was Anaconda's first press conference in recent memory.

Plans to build a plant using the chemical process were disclosed in January. Anaconda said it was building a $25-million plant to work in conjunction with its smelter in Montana. Construction of the 36,000-ton-a-year plant has begun and is scheduled for completion by the end of 1974.

In addition, Anaconda said it has entered an agreement with the Battelle Memorial Institute, an independent, non-profit research organization, to build a $175,000 pilot plant in Ohio.

The plant would be used to test the applicability of the chemical treatment to ores produced by other mining companies. The decision to build the plant, Mr. Place said, resulted from a "major initial impact in the nonferrous industry" after the announcement of the process in January.

Many U.S. copper producers are faced with stiff pollution laws in the Western mining states to control heavy sulphur-dioxide emissions from heat-process smelters. The Anaconda process uses an ammonia-based "leach" that does not produce any air polluting emissions.

This would seem to indicate some interest in the method from major producers. Mr. Place said that the company was negotiating mainly with companies developing new projects, not with anybody considering phasing out an old-fashioned smelter.

In Anaconda's own case, it seems clear that the process has not eliminated the company's feud with Montana pollution authorities. State law requires a 90 percent emission control by the end of June. Mr. Place said that Anaconda "hasn't agreed to meet the standards yet" and that negotiations, presumably for some sort of variance, are under way with Montana officials.

One Dollar---

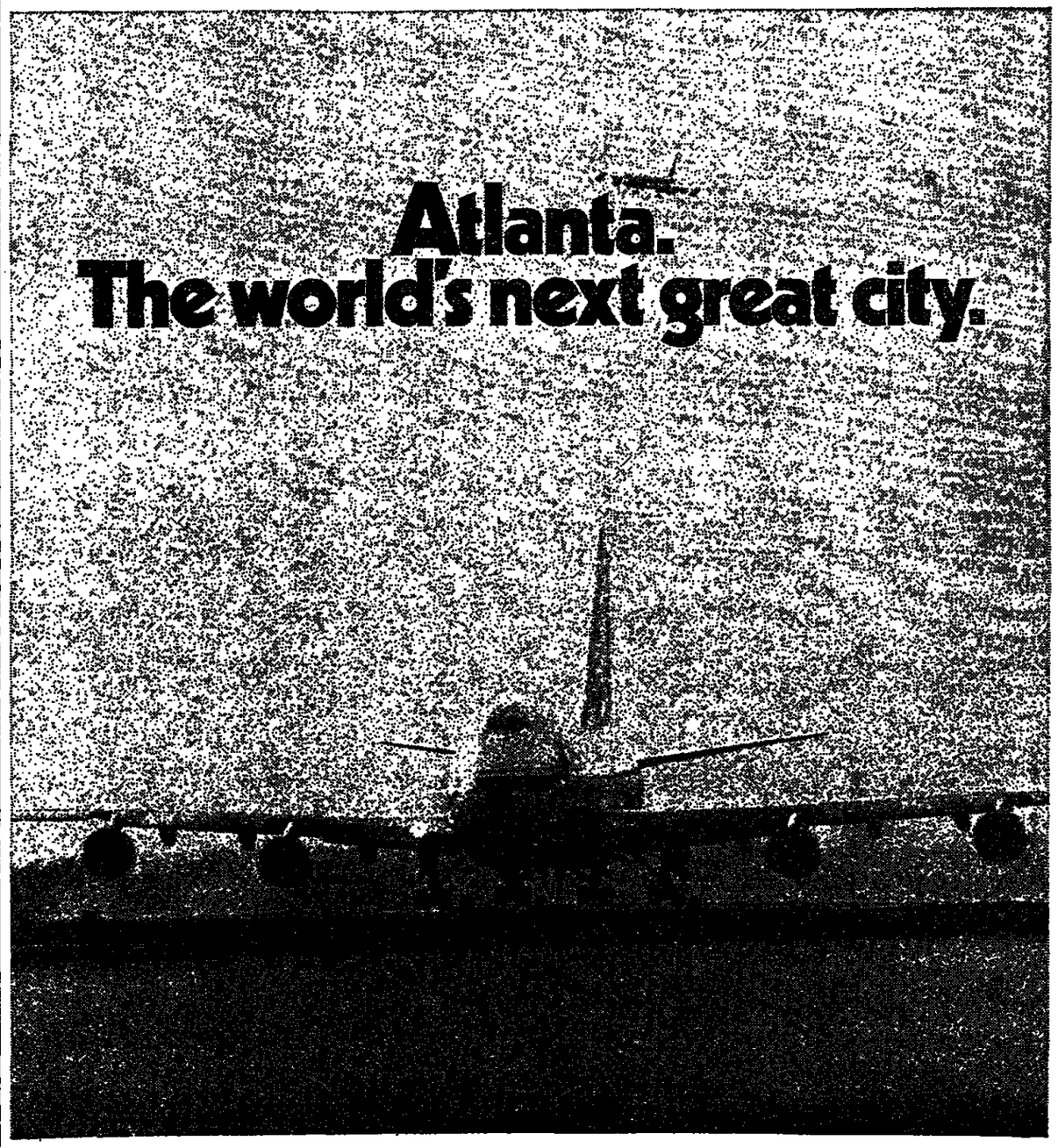
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

April 10, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. (§ per £)..	2.4555	2.464	— 4.57
Belg. fr. (A)....	39.075	39.075	
Belg. fr. (B)....	40.075	40.04	+11.73
Deutsche mark..	2.841	2.84	+12.41
Danish krone..	6.2135	6.208	+12.45
Escudo.....	25.75	25.75	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.52	4.5225	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.54	4.5438	+12.60
Guilder.....	2.9435	2.945	+10.13
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	591.0	592.5	
Lira (B).....	587.5	588.75	— 1.03
Peseta.....	58.015	58.01	
Schilling.....	20.665	20.655	+12.77
Sw. krona.....	4.5155	4.5045	+ 6.56
Swiss franc....	3.2385	2.239	+18.66
Yen.....	265	265.35	+16.02

A: Free. B: Commercial.
* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80⅞	69¾	AbbtLb 1.20	26	82	77⅛	75⅝	77½	+1¾
45⅞	40½	ACF Ind2.40	12	16	43½	43¼	43⅜	— ⅛
17¼	13¾	AcmeClv .80	13	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
25	22½	AcmeMkt 1	22	21	23¼	23	22⅞	+ ⅛
14¾	12⅝	AdmE 1.15e		23	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
8½	6¾	Ad Millis .20	21	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24	18½	Addrsso .60	9	171	20¾	20	20¼	— ¼
16	11½	Admiral	6	277	12¾	12	12¼	— ⅛
76¾	61	AetnaLf 1.72	10	138	65¾	64⅞	65¼	+ ⅜
60¼	54⅝	AetnaLf pf 2		1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
14¼	10¼	Aguirre Co	25	23	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝
31⅞	20¼	AhmanHF	10	16	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
9	4⅝	Alleen Inc	19	68	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ½
78¼	63¼	Air Prd .20b	24	15	72¼	72¼	72	+ 1⅛
18¼	13⅝	Airco .80	9	205	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	2¼	AJ Industris	7	18	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	27½	Akzona 1.10	15	27	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
17	15	AlasGas1.10	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
109	105¾	A'aP pf8.28		z130	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	
37⅝	24¾	Alaska Intrs	19	181	33½	31½	32	— 1⅜
21¼	17	AlbertoC .32	12	49	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	15⅛	Albtsn .36a	11	x8	15	15	15	
27⅞	22⅞	AlcanAl .80	15	109	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	8½	AlcoStd .35	7	87	9⅞	8¾	9⅝	+ ⅜
40½	34⅝	AlconLb .16	56	19	39	39	39	
9½	4⅝	Alexdrs .10e	78	101	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
31⅞	27	AllsnM 2.91e	10	16	28¾	28½	28½	+ ¼
14⅞	10½	AllALle .24	9	28	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
14½	10⅛	AllegCp .28b	10	42	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅜
29⅞	23½	AlighLud 1	10	59	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ⅛
44⅛	37	AllgLud pf 3		5	42⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
24½	20	AllgPw 1.44	8	167	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	AlinGp 1.04t	10	15	13¼	13	13	— ¼
34⅝	28⅝	Allied Ch1.20	14	755	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
44⅛	35¼	Allid Mnt .45b	27	25	38¼	37⅛	38⅛	+ ½
24¾	21	AlldMills .75	13	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
22	16⅝	AlldPd .48	7	25	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
59⅛	45	AlldPd pf 3		7	59	59	59	
37⅝	25⅝	AlldStr 1.40	8	120	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	+ 1⅛
63	60	AlldStr pf 4		z230	62	61¼	62	+ ½
5½	4	Allied Super	11	73	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	8⅝	AllisChl .21e	14	118	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
15⅛	10½	AllrglAt .48	9	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
17½	13	AlphoPl .48	7	1	14	14	14	
66	47⅝	Alcoa 1.80	11	572	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅜
28¾	23½	AmalSg 1.60	8	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
14½	10¼	AMBAC .50	10	43	11	10¾	10¾	
26¼	19½	AmEsn 1.50	8	11	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
46	39	AmEs pf2.60		3	40	39	39⅛	— 1
50½	32	A Hess .30b	25	179	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
112½	71¾	AmH pf3.50		57	73	72⅛	73	+ ¼
40	22	AAirFilt .42	21	52	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	17⅛	Am Airlin	165	1127	21⅞	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
11¼	8⅝	A Baker .20		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	34⅛	ABrnds 2.33	9	65	41⅞	40⅞	41⅜	+ ⅞
31⅞	23	Am Bdcst	13	221	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ 1⅛
47⅜	17⅜	AmBdM .28	13	x22	18⅞	18	18⅛	— ½
33⅝	29⅞	Am Can 2.20	10	143	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
26	23¾	A Can pf1.75		5	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
6½	5⅛	AmCem .05r	10	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅛	19⅝	ACenlM 2.32	9	27	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	17¼	Am Chain 1	10	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
32⅛	25½	ACyan 1.25	12	235	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	20¼	Am Distill 1	16	6	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	—
6⅞	5⅜	AmDisTl .43	37	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	AmDuelVl		28	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	25¼	AmElP 1.83	9	933	25⅞	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅜
5-32	1-64	AmElPw rt		8687	3-16	9-64	5-32	+1-64
3⅛	2	AmExp Ind		23	2⅛	2	2	
7⅛	6	AmExp pf		z130	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
22⅝	17⅛	AmFin 1.10	9	33	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
20⅛	17⅜	AmF pf1.50		z230	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
28⅛	26⅛	A GnB 2.03a		29	27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅜	AGnCv 1.50e		40	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	16	A Gnins .52	7	259	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
31¼	26¼	A Gin pf1.80		129	28⅛	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
17⅜	12⅝	AHoist .40b	8	21	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
132	118⅝	A Home 1.35	39	143	127	125	126⅞	+ 2¼
52¾	43½	AmHosp .28	44	296	45	43½	44⅛	+ 1⅛
12⅛	9½	AmInves .50	8	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	15	A Medicl .12	12	53	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
12⅛	5	A Medicorp	5	393	6⅞	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
36⅞	30	A MtICI 1.53	12	93	34	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	7⅝	Am Motors	11	371	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
47	36⅛	ANatGs 2.43	8	107	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ⅝
18⅛	11⅛	Am Seal .72	12	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	20½	AmShip .65	10	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
22¼	13¼	ASmltR 1.20	11	136	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	45¼	AmSoAf .70		97	64⅛	63½	64⅜	+ ⅞
		AmSAf In.70		4	57½	56¾	56⅞	
13¾	10½	AmStand .40	10	155	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
61½	58	A Std pf4.75		5	63	59⅞	59⅞	—
40⅛	26	AmSterll .52	19	18	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	AT&T wt		1113	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
55	49¾	AmT&T 2.80	11	4263	52¾	51⅞	52⅛	+ 1
62⅞	58⅝	AmT&T pf 4		281	60⅜	59⅞	60⅛	+ ⅞
	50⅛	ATT pfAwi		191	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ¼
13½	12⅛	AWatWk .60	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16¼	15	AW prf 1.25		z250	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
21½	20⅛	AW4.1pf 1.43		z250	20⅛	20	20⅛	
17¼	14⅞	Ameron .65	6	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
11	7½	AmesD .10h	7	20	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
12⅞	11⅛	Ametek .60a	12	27	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
37⅛	29½	AMF In 1.08	11	271	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
31⅛	22	Amfacin .64	10	136	23⅞	23¼	23¼	
131⅛	113½	AMP Inc .69	43	60	113¾	117⅛	118⅛	+ 1
8⅛	6⅛	AmpPgh .36	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	5	Ampex Corp		80	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅛	8⅝	Amrep Corp	4	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
30	24¼	Amstar 1.70	8	23	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
9½	8⅝	amstr pf1.68		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
42½	35⅞	Amsted 2.40	8	16	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—
5⅛	4⅝	Amtel .20	23	20	5	4⅞	5	
24⅛	19½	Anacon .25e	10	152	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	24⅝	AnchrH 1.08	8	5	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	— ½
24⅛	19	AndClay n		173	21	19½	21	+ 2⅛
7¼	7¼	Angelica .10	20	16	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅝
18	13	Apache .22b	8	28	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
28½	17	ApcoO .89r	7	37	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
7⅜	5⅛	ApcoCp .16	22	67	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12½	APL Corp	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
9⅛	6	Applid Mag	23	26	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅜
165¼	134	ARA Sv 1.22	27	120	139⅞	137¾	137⅞	+ ¼
14⅛	6⅛	ArcatN .14	1	113	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
26½	21¼	ArchDan .50	12	19	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	6⅞	Arctic Enlr		11	7⅛	7	7	
24⅞	19¼	ArizPS 1.16	8	225	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
22	16⅝	ArBest .40	8	13	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
4¼	2⅞	Arlans D St		54	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
33⅛	7⅛	Arlen RltyD	11	130	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Armada Cp	47	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25⅝	20⅛	Armco Stl 1	9	121	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
33⅛	29½	Arm pf 2.10		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—
65	62	Armr pf4.75		z300	61	61	61	— 1
34⅛	23¾	Armst Ck.80	16	70	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
34⅛	30	Arm Ru 1.60	6	34	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
21½	16⅝	AroCp .90b	8	8	18	18	18	+ ⅛
27⅛	18½	ArvinInd .52	14	11	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
33⅝	25¼	AshdOil 1.20	10	189	28½	27⅞	28⅜	+ ⅛
67	56½	AshlO pf2.40		6	56½	56⅜	56⅛	+ 3
54½	38¼	AsdDG 1.30	12	67	40	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
33⅛	26	AsdSp 1.20b	9	1	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	
8⅛	6⅜	Asd Transp		3	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
18	12⅝	Athlone .48b	6	18	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
23	18	AtlcMl 2.28e	8	33	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	21	AtlCySl 1.47	9	29	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
82⅞	65⅛	Atl Richfl 2	22	323	72⅛	76⅞	76⅝	+ 1⅛
55⅛	51	AtlRc pf3.75		2140	53	52⅛	52⅜	+ ⅛
137½	120	AtlRch pf 2		6	132⅛	131	131	+ ½
58⅛	55⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		81	57⅛	56⅛	56⅜	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Atlas Corp	172	97	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	ATO Inc .16	8	50	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
94⅛	65⅛	Autom Data	54	167	72⅛	71⅛	72	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	Autom Ind	9	189	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14	12	Avco Corp	5	63	13⅛	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	Avco Cp wt		43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	42¼	Avco pf3.20		10	43½	43⅛	43½	
44⅛	29⅛	AveryPd .25	41	157	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	38	AvisInc .36e	21	89	40½	39⅞	40	+ ½
12⅛	8⅝	AvnetInc .30	7	64	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
65	53	Avnet pf2.50		1	59	58	58	— 3
140	125⅛	AvonPd 1.40	62	297	133⅞	133⅝	135⅛	+ 2⅛
29	19⅛	AztcOil 1.12t	57	365	21⅛	19⅞	21⅛	+ 1⅛

B

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
39⅝	27⅛	BabckW .90	13	64	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— 1
10⅝	5⅞	Bache .25e	6	45	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
37	25⅛	Baker In .16	24	24	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	—
36⅝	25	BakerOilT	29	95	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	27⅛	BalGE 1.96	9	101	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
67	62	Balt pfB4.50		230	63½	63⅛	63	— 1
29⅛	23⅛	BanCal 1.34	10	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Bandag Inc	45	343	29⅞	29	29⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Bangr Punt	6	89	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
33	25¼	BangP pf 2		7	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Bang pf1.25		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
42	34⅛	Bnk of NY 2	8	16	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅛
37	31⅛	Bk of Va .68	14	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
68	54⅛	BankTr 3	10	43	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	32⅛	BarOil 1.64t		17	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
25½	20¼	BardC .13a	43	89	31⅛	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
33⅛	26⅛	BarnM 2.60e	9	14	27	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	BasicInc .40	25	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
32	28	Basic pf2.50		21	28½	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	BatesMf .20	46	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	Bate Mf pf 1		8	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ 1⅛
36⅛	27⅛	Bathlnd .30	7	31	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	BauschL .42	14	95	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
61⅛	47⅛	BaxtLa .15	65	229	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
12⅛	12⅛	BaykCig .50	19	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
61	52	Bearings .52	18	4	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	BeatFd .60	17	336	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	32⅛	Beckmn .50	22	70	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	35⅛	BectDic .35	29	275	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	BeechA .66	9	132	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Beech Crk		z100	4⅛	4	4⅛	—
17⅛	11⅛	BelcoPl .25r	9	42	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	Belden 1.20	8	7	22⅛	22	22⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	BelHm .30b	15	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	31⅛	BellHow .65	11	296	34⅛	34	34	+ ⅛
28	19	BemisCo .80	8	8	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	37⅛	Bendix 1.60	19	67	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
78⅛	57⅛	Bendix pf 3		7	60	59⅛	60	+ 1
53	34⅛	BenflCp 1.15	9	149	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
61	57⅛	Benef pf4.50		z100	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— 1
117⅛	22	Benef pf4.30		23	87⅛	86	87⅛	+ 2⅛
35⅛	32⅛	Bnfl Spf 2.50		270	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Benguet	7	276	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Berkey Pho	10	140	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	BethSt 1.40a	9	427	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—
54	44	BigThr .52b	22	7	47	46⅛	47	+
	104	BlckDkr 1b	51	70	114	110⅛	113⅛	+ 3⅛
13	9⅛	BlairJhn .48	7	59	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	16	Bliss Laug 1	7	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
17	12⅛	BlockHR .24	18	263	15	13⅛	14	— ⅛
38	25	Blue Bell .65	10	68	27⅛	26	27⅛	+ 1⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Bobbie Brks	8	86	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	Boeing .40	16	557	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Boise Cas	13	437	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Bond Ind		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29	21	BkMnth 1.49	8	8	21	21⅛	21	
31⅛	22⅛	Borden 1.20	10	344	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
36⅛	26⅛	BrgWar 1.35	9	55	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	Bormans	17	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	35	BosEd 2.44	10	23	36	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
118	112⅛	Bos E pf8.28		z90	115	114⅛	114⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Bourns Inc	9	19	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	BranAir .50t	16	350	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
63⅛	50⅛	Briggs 1.32a	14	61	52⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+ ⅛
71⅛	61⅛	BristMy 1.32	25	333	65⅛	64	65	+ 1⅛
46⅛	41⅛	BristM pf 2		16	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
16	13	BritPt .45e	31	105	14	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	36⅛	BdwyHl .70	19	65	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
72⅛	61⅛	BdwyHl pf 2		13	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	BrkwyGl .75	6	136	23⅛	20⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	BklyUG 1.72	9	41	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Brown Co	9	8	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	BrwnG 1.50	9	42	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ 1
5	3⅛	BwnShre .30	26	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
33	19⅛	BrwnFer .08	25	197	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	21⅛	Brunswk .24	12	223	24⅛	23	24⅛	+ 1⅛
27⅛	21⅛	BrushW .40	9	42	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
27	23⅛	BucyEr 1.20	12	103	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	BuddCo .40	6	81	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
67⅛	64⅛	BuddCo pf 5		z69	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
7⅛	7	BudCo pf.60		6	7	7	7	— ⅛
12¼	7¾	Budget Ind	10	45	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	23¼	BuffFor 1.20	12	6	24½	24½	24½	— ½
30¼	27¼	BldInv 2.35e	12	26	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ¼
17	15½	BulovaW .46	9	15	17⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	BunkRa .05e	11	625	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
34	23	Bunk pf1.50		10	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ 1½
36⅝	30⅝	Burl Ind1.40	16	157	34	33⅛	33½	+ ½
47⅝	38	BurlNor 1.50	11	49	44	43⅝	43⅝	
8⅛	7⅝	BurlNr pf.55		66	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	24	Burndy .70	15	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
244⅞	219	Burrghs .80	48	289	232½	229¾	229¾	— ½
11⅝	7½	Bush Univ		15	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	

C

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29¾	25⅛	CabCF 2.17e	11	16	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ¼
40¼	28¼	CabotCp .84	8	8	29	29	29	— ¼
8⅝	6	Cadence Ind	6	27	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4	Caesars Wrl	7	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅞	Cal Financ	6	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13	10	CallahM .34t	27	28	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
32	29½	CamB 2.77e	10	48	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
53	35⅛	CampR .52a	44	53	52¼	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅛
35	30⅛	CampS 1.18	15	292	33⅝	32½	33⅝	+ 1⅛
6⅝	5	Cdn Brew	25	2	5	5	5	
19⅝	15⅝	CdnPac .70e	14	44	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
		Cd P In 73e		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
16¾	14⅝	CanalR 1.10	15	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
62½	47½	CapClv Bdg	21	82	49	48⅝	49	+ ⅝
51⅝	23⅝	CapHold .26	20	252	27⅝	26⅝	27	+ ⅞
72¼	53⅝	Carbrn 1.60	13	10	59½	53⅝	59⅝	+ 1
25	19⅝	Carlisle .62	10	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅝
82	70	CaroC&Oh 5		z120	72	70½	72	+ 1⅝
14⅝	10⅝	CwroFrg .36	8	14	11⅛	11	11	
35⅝	24	CaroPw 1.52	8	180	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	21⅝	CarpTech 1	9	87	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
33⅛	18⅝	CarrlrCp .43	14	141	21⅛	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	15⅛	CarrGl 1.270		11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	16⅝	CartWa .40a	13	41	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— 1
17¼	12⅛	CastleC .60b	10	84	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
70⅝	63⅝	CaterTr 1.40	17	262	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Cavngh Cm	2	78	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	CCI Corp		42	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	CCI Cp pf		1	11	11	11	
26½	17⅝	CccoCp .97	7	33	18	17⅝	18	— ⅛
42¼	28⅝	Celanese 2	10	287	34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
58⅝	54⅝	Cein pfA4.50		3	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
23⅝	14½	Cencolnc .20	12	180	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	16	Cenlev .05e	17	12	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	CenHud 1.60	7	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
25⅝	21¼	CenIllLt 1.60	9	15	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
65½	60	CnILt pf4.50		2350	61	61	61	— ½
19⅝	15⅝	CenlPS 1.20	10	33	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
25	22⅝	CenLaE 1.03	12	17	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	
18⅝	17	CeMPw 1.26	10	14	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
53	43⅝	CenSoW 2.16	14	81	45	45⅝	46	+ 1
29½	25¼	Cent Soya 1	10	20	28⅝	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	20⅝	CenTlUt .96	12	51	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	14⅝	Cerro .40a	6	46	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	14	Cert-teed .50	7	125	15½	15⅛	15	+ ⅛
43¼	29	Crt-ted pf.93		6	33⅝	33⅝	30⅝	+ 1⅝
34⅛	22	Cessna .80	11	199	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ 1⅛
2⅝	1	Chadbrn Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
	16¼	Chmplnt .84	10	197	13⅝	17⅝	18	+ ⅝
	18	Chml pf1.20		74	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ 1⅛
45½	34	Champ 1.28	12	79	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	30⅝	Chartr NY 2	9	35	31⅝	30⅝	31	+ ½
12	10⅝	ChaseFd .72		45	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
65⅝	44⅝	ChasManh 2	10	318	48	45⅝	47⅝	+ 1
70	50⅝	ChasT 4.95e	11	71	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Chelsea .30	6	22	10⅝	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
22	16⅝	Chemetn .30	8	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	45⅝	ChmNY 2.88	10	77	47⅝	46⅝	47	— ⅛
39	32⅝	ChesVa 1.60	11	2	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	45	ChsOh 3.35e	6	35	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
92	77⅝	Chsbgh 1.12	35	391	78	76⅝	78	+ ¾
10⅝	9⅝	ChEatll .10e	9	57	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp		30	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Chi Milw pf		6	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
46⅝	33	ChiPneuT 2	11	195	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅝
25⅝	4⅝	ChRl ct UP		2	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	ChRl ct NW		15	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	ChkFull .29r	20	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	5	Chris Craft		132	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15	12⅝	ChCft pf.20b		11	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	14⅝	Chromal .60	8	65	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ 1⅛
85	73⅝	Chroma pf 5		1	76	75	76	+ 1⅛
44⅝	31⅝	Chrysler 1	8	970	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ 1⅛
13⅝	11⅝	Chrysler wt		383	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
25	17⅝	Cl Mtg 2.65e	10	x69	23⅝	22⅝	23	
22⅝	17⅝	CinBell 1.20	10	26	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	CinnGE 1.64	9	54	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
119	115	CinG pf9.30		250	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅛
68⅝	65	CinG pf4.75		230	67	67	67	
53⅝	52	CinGE pf 4		210	55	55	55	— ⅛
44⅝	33⅝	CinMila 1.40	73	61	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	38⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	10	73	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	44⅝	CitiesSv 2.20	10	47	36⅝	36	36	
37⅝	32⅝	CitzSo 2.76e	12	42	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
16	11⅝	Citylnvst .54	6	353	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	City Inv wt		40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30⅝	25⅝	Citvln pf B2		95	27⅝	26⅝	27	
6⅝	5⅝	City Strs	27	11	6	6	6	— ⅛
55	47⅝	Clark E 1.50	15	110	48⅝	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Clark Oil .40	16	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	CLC Am	7	55	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
65	56⅝	ClevClif 1.92	11	53	59⅝	57⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	33⅝	ClvElll 2.32	10	35	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Clev Pitt spl		2260	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	
53	36⅝	CloroxCo .52	36	123	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	CluelPea .90	8	175	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅝	12⅝	CluettP pf 1		13	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛

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1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	4½	Safegrd Ind	9	22	4⅝	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
44⅛	35¾	Safewy 1.40	10	93	36¾	36	36⅛	
30⅝	26	StJoeM 1.50	9	49	26¾	26⅝	26⅞	
17	15½	StJo LP 1.10	9	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
46⅛	38	StLSaF 2.50	6	55	38½	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	14	StPaulS .36e		17	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
46½	37¾	StRgisP 1.60	13	98	43½	39¾	43¼	+ ⅝
10⅛	8⅝	SalantCp .24	6	93	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	SanDGs 1.28	9	50	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	9¼	Sandrs Asso	17	134	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
17½	13	Sangamo .43	10	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
23⅝	15	SJuan 2.19t	10	5	15	15	15	
34⅞	25⅝	SFe In 1.60a	8	255	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	8	SFeInd pf.50		11	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
58¾	42½	SanFeInt .30	22	120	48	46⅞	47½	+ ⅛
8⅛	6¼	SarWeSc .30	13	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
16	15	SavanE 1.12	10	4	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
10⅝	7	SavA Stp .24	10	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	SavODr .12t	13	45	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	10¾	SavinB Mch	21	97	11⅝	10¾	10¾	
14¼	8⅛	Saxon Ind	7	155	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
27⅛	15¾	SCA Svc	19	11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7	Schaefer Cp		102	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
157½	130	ScherPlg .96	51	233	150	147½	149¾	+ 2¼
66	53	SchlitzBr .56	40	722	66	64¾	64⅞	+ 1⅝
104½	89¾	Schlmbg .50	50	412	98	94¾	97½	+ 3¼
16⅞	13⅝	SCM Corp	9	68	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
9¾	5½	SCOAInd .40	17	32	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
21⅞	13½	ScotLFd .58	6	23	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	½
44¾	36	ScotFetz .88	15	216	39⅝	38½	39⅝+	1
13⅝	9⅛	ScottFor .60	8	15	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
16⅞	12¾	ScottPap .50	12	343	13½	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
28¼	20⅛	ScovilMf .75	10	25	22⅞	22½	22¾—	⅛
59	50¼	Scovil pf2.50		25	55	54⅞	55 +	½
9⅞	7⅛	ScudDuoVt		61	7¾	7⅝	7⅜+	⅛
8⅝	8¼	Scuddd pf.15k		11	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
2¼	37¼	SeaCstL 2.25	6	239	39½	38⅝	39	
2	7⅜	SbdWA .53f	8	32	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
5⅞	11	Seagrve .17r	7	x7	12½	11¾	12⅛+	⅜
9½	17⅝	SealdPw .72	8	13	20⅜	19¼	19¼—	⅞
2	103½	SearleG 1.30	38	92	116⅜	113⅝	115⅞+	2½
3¼	98⅝	SearR 1.40a	26	489	105⅞	102¾	104⅞+	2¾
9¼	3⅞	Seatrain Lin		104	4⅞	4⅝	4¾+	⅛
4½	23⅝	SedcoInc .08	27	92	43⅜	40⅞	43⅝+	2½
6⅞	15¼	Servmt .52b	8	31	15¾	15½	15¾—	⅛
2⅝	9¼	Shekspre 28	10	12	10⅛	10	10	
2	14¼	Shapell .10	8	27	15⅛	15	15⅛+	¼
7⅞	42⅞	ShellOil 2.40	12	522	48⅝	47½	48¼+	1
5½	32¾	ShellT 1.25e	18	6	33½	32⅝	33½—	⅛
1½	12½	ShellrGl .55	7	29	13⅛	13	13 —	½
4½	22⅛	ShllGl pf2.25		6	24⅝	24	24⅝+	½
5⅛	37¾	Sherw Wm 2	17	73	42⅜	41½	42 —	¼
5	72	Shr W pf4.40		z19	72	72	72	
1	7¼	SiegelH .20e	8	4	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
7½	13	SierraPc .65	10	16	14	13¾	13¾	
5⅛	17½	Signal .63b	9	64	18⅞	17½	18⅞+	⅛
7¼	37½	Signal pf2.20		9	41¼	40½	41¼	
4	16¾	Signal pf 1		4	18	17½	17½—	½
	43½	Signode Cp	19	15	48½	48	48 —	¼
¼	3¾	Simm Prec	11	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	17½	Simmons .88	11	73	21⅜	20	21⅜+	1⅜
⅝	51½	SimpPat .33	48	735	54	52⅛	53⅞+	1¼
½	52¾	Singer 2.40	11	93	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛—	⅜
	73	Singr pf3.50		12	75½	75½	75½—	1½
¼	13¾	SkaggCo .49	25	16	23¾	23¼	23¼—	⅜
¼	63	Skelly Oil 1	20	12	65½	64¼	64½—	1
	28	SkilCp .90a	13	99	32	30¼	32 +	2
⅛	16⅜	Skyline .24	10	176	18⅜	18	18¼+	⅛
½	16¾	SmithAO .74	9	9	18½	18¼	18½+	½
	40	SmithInt .40	23	19	43	41⅞	43 +	1½
⅞	46⅞	Smith KF 2	16	120	53⅝	52¾	53⅛+	¾
⅞	18⅝	SmithTr .40	9	6	20¼	20⅛	20¼+	⅛
⅝	22½	Smucker .70	13	2	22½	22¼	22½	
¼	12	Sola Bas .53	9	x21	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
⅛	4⅛	Scnesta		21	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	¼
¼	41⅛	Sony Corp	44	265	47⅞	49⅛	49¾+	⅞
		SonyCp fn		27	48	46½	45½	
¼	25½	SooLin 1.62h	6	13	28¼	27⅝	28 +	½
	8⅝	SOS Con .27	7	19	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
	20⅝	SCarEG 1.43	11	73	21½	20⅞	21½+	¾
	21⅛	SoJerin 1.52	10	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
	13⅝	Southdwn In	5	19	14½	14	14	

—1972— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
35¼	27¾	Sodw pf1.63		15	28¾	28	28 —	½
38⅞	32⅞	SoeastBk .76	19	109	34½	34⅛	34½+	¼
17½	16	SoeastPS 1.28	11	1	16	16	16 —	¼
28½	24	SoCalE 1.56	9	117	24½	24⅜	24⅜	
20⅞	18⅛	SouthCo 1.34	10	447	19¼	18⅝	19¼+	⅜
40¼	34½	SoulGE 1.96	8	2	36	35⅞	35⅞—	⅛
66⅝	58¾	SouNGs 1.50	12	13	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝+	½
45	28½	SoNET 2.72	13	10	29¾	29½	29¾	
44⅝	33	SouPac 2.16	8	197	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞+	⅜
57¼	37¼	SouRy 1.72	9	85	39⅝	39	39⅝+	⅜
7	6½	Soo Ry pf.50		24	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
33⅝	25⅝	SouUGs 1.30	10	34	27½	26½	27 +	½
32¼	22⅝	Southld .24b	17	72	24½	23⅛	23¼—	¼
14	6⅞	SwAirm .37t	8	17	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅜
11⅞	9½	SwstFor 1bd	5	22	10¼	10	10¼+	¼
14⅝	11½	SwstPSv .78	12	26	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sparton .20	5	6	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅜
30½	22⅝	SperryHut 1	6	24	24	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
51¼	45	Sprry H pf 3		3	47	46	47 +	1½
50¼	35⅝	SperryR .60	17	646	41⅞	41	41¾	
17½	11¾	Sprague El	63	85	14¼	13⅝	14 +	⅞
15⅛	12¼	SpringM .60	8	11	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
38	29	SquareD 1a	18	414	29¾	28⅜	28⅞—	⅞
114⅝	94¾	Squibb 1.56	32	149	103	101	102⅞+	2⅛
27½	24⅝	StaleyM 1.40	11	14	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜+	⅞
55½	49⅛	StBrand 1.73	15	53	50⅝	50¼	50½+	⅛
55	51¼	StdBr pf3.52		z100	53¼	52½	52½—	¾
56¾	39½	StBPaint .22	43	x112	46¾	45½	45⅞+	1¼
20¼	15⅞	StdIntl .40	9	8	16½	16⅜	16½+	⅜
90	73½	StdOilCal 3	13	779	86¼	85⅝	85⅝+	¾
93¼	80⅝	StOilInd 2.40	16	256	89	88⅛	88⅝+	⅝
105	84½	StOilOh 2.70	22	119	99¾	98	99 —	1
9¼	6⅝	StPress .10e	13	18	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
11⅜	10⅜	StPrudnt .66	12	23	10¾	10½	10¾	
44⅞	33	StanWk .84b	13	48	35⅞	35	35 +	⅛
16¼	11	Stanray .40	8	8	12¼	11¾	11¾—	⅜
20	16¼	Starrett .80a	8	3	17	16⅞	17	
28	24⅝	StatMl 2.40e	10	x17	25	24⅝	25 +	⅝
46⅞	40⅜	StaufCh 1.90	12	100	43¼	42	42⅞+	1
10⅛	8½	SterchBr .48	7	7	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
37½	32⅛	SterDrug .58	29	226	35¼	34¾	35⅛+	⅜
35¾	28¾	Stevens 1.50	10	748	29	28½	28⅝—	⅛
35⅜	29½	StewWa 1.85	10	13	30⅛	29¾	30⅛+	¼
21¾	16⅛	StokeVanC 1	8	9	18½	18¼	18⅜+	⅛
14½	13¾	StokVC pf 1		2520	13½	13½	13½	
44	38⅛	StoneWeb 2	9	36	39	38¼	39⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9⅞	StoneCon .20	10	8	10⅜	10⅜	10¾+	½
44	22	StorerBg 1b	11	146	25⅞	24¾	25⅞+	⅝
15⅝	9⅞	StrideRite .65	7	24	11	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
55	42	StuWor 1.32	6	54	43⅞	43¼	43¾—	⅛
41¾	31½	StW pfA1.40		4	33	33	33 —	¼
17⅝	9½	SuavSh .15e	10	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	⅜
33	25¼	Sub Prp .78	13	154	25⅞	26¼	26½+	⅛
10½	7¼	SuCrest	36	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25½	21	Sun Chm .40	10	24	22½	21¾	22½+	¾
52½	42⅜	SunOil 1b	15	108	51⅞	49⅞	51⅝+	2
48⅝	41½	Sun O pf2.25		243	46⅝	45¼	46¼+	1¼

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
34⅞	25⅝	Sunbeam .84	15	43	27	26	26¾+	1⅛
33⅞	19⅝	Sundstrd .80	17	30	20¼	20	20 —	⅛
50½	45	Sunds pf3.50		5	45	44½	44½—	⅛
14⅞	10⅛	Sunshne Mn		48	12⅞	12	12 —	⅛
24⅞	17½	SupValu .76	8	11	17¾	17⅜	17⅜—	⅜
353	265	Supr Oil 1.40	212	18	275	269½	269½—	11½
14⅞	7½	SupmkG .20	15	94	8	7¾	7¾+	⅛
33	29	Supm pf1.30		1	20¼	20¼	20¼+	⅛
24¾	19⅜	Survy 2.25h		21	23⅞	20¼	20⅜+	¼
19	16½	Sutro 1.30e	9	28	17⅛	17	17⅛	
13⅝	8⅛	Swank .08a	9	55	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
37½	25⅝	SwiftCo .75	8	71	26¾	26½	26¾—	⅛
37⅞	27⅛	Sybron .64	16	119	28⅛	27¾	27¾+	¼
62	53	Sybrn pf2.40		16	53½	50	50⅛—	⅛
15⅞	10	Systron Don	9	91	10½	9¾	9¾—	½
T								
58⅝	38⅛	Taft Brd .60	16	147	40	39¾	39⅞—	⅛
23	10⅞	Talcott .27p		41	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
11¾	7⅞	Talley! .30r	6	122	8⅝	8¼	8⅝—	⅛
15⅞	12	Talley pfB 1		32	12⅞	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
22¼	18⅝	TampaE .84	11	411	19¾	18¾	19⅛+	⅜
46⅞	25	Tandy Corp	18	176	31	29¼	29 +	⅝
23	15⅛	Tappan .40	7	22	15⅞	15¼	15⅞+	⅜
20¼	12½	Technicon	26	6	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	¼
52⅞	35⅝	Tektrnx .20e	21	136	37½	37	37½+	½
19⅝	6⅜	Telecor .24h	7	23	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
29½	14¾	Teledyn .59t	8	257	15⅝	15	15⅜+	½
6⅛	3⅝	Telex Cp	28	113	4⅛	4	4	
24⅞	17⅝	Templet .32	11	8	18⅞	18	18 —	½
30⅝	24⅛	Tenneco 1.35	10	374	25½	25	25⅛	
8⅝	5⅛	Tenneco wt A		93	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
112¼	92¼	Tennc pf5.53		8	94¼	94	94 +	½
43⅞	33⅞	Tesoro Pet	12	55	36½	36¼	36¼+	⅜
43⅛	35⅝	Texaco 1.72	11	715	39¾	38⅞	39 +	⅝
61¼	51¾	TexETr 1.58	14	72	55	53⅛	53⅞+	¾
40	30⅞	TexGsT 1.58	10	29	32⅝	32¼	32⅝+	⅞
25¼	17⅛	TexGlfIn .60	23	391	23⅜	23¼	23¼+	⅛
27½	21	TexasInd 1b	9	33	22	21⅝	22 +	⅛
189⅝	148¾	TexInst 1.12	37	141	163½	159	163½+	5⅛
29	24½	TexOilG .01	39	124	30¾	29¾	29¾+	1¼
23⅛	18⅝	TexPLd .54e	5	18	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	½
34½	28¾	TexUt 1.04	15	221	30	29¾	29⅞+	⅛
31⅛	26½	Texfi Ind	10	18	29¼	28¾	29	
34⅝	21⅝	Textron .96	9	79	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
44½	33	Textr pf2.08		1	34	34	34	
34¼	24⅝	Textr pf1.40		7	24⅞	24½	24½—	½
22	13¼	Thiokol .40a	9	28	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
101¼	85¾	ThmBet 1.12	30	23	87½	86	87½+	1
21⅞	12	Thomln .40b	10	19	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
24¾	15½	ThompJW 1	7	4	16	15⅝	16 +	½
12	8⅛	ThriftyD .37	9	102	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅞	21⅛	TI Corp 1.32	8	78	25	24⅜	24⅞+	⅛
37¼	28⅛	TidwatM .50	15	19	30⅜	30⅛	30½—	⅛
63¼	37½	Time In 1.90	11	7	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛+	¼
25⅞	18⅝	TimeMir .30	15	65	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
47½	36½	Timkn 1.80a	9	45	37¾	37	37¼	
25	17⅝	TishRlt .45b	23	122	21⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	½
7⅞	7⅜	Tobin Pkg		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
24¾	13¼	Tod Ship .80		3	18	18	18 —	¼
32⅞	27⅝	ToledE 1.92	9	22	28⅜	27¾	27¾—	⅛
46	20	ToolRh 1.14f	13	155	23¾	23¼	23½+	1
17½	11¾	TcolRol .40b	10	6	12½	12¼	12½+	½
68½	49⅝	TrancCo .56	17	13	54	53½	54 +	¼
43	33½	TranUn 1.33	14	72	38	36½	37¾+	1½
47⅞	31¾	Trans W Air	13	614	42⅛	41	41⅝+	¼
29¼	23⅝	TrWAir pf 2		17	29¼	28½	29¼+	⅝
15½	9¼	TranWd Fin	6	45	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
17½	13¼	Transm .55b	11	429	14½	14½	14⅝+	¼
15	13	Transcn .43	12	18	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
40¼	31⅛	Tlavelrs .64	9	422	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞+	⅜
50¼	40¼	Travelr pf 2		61	42	42⅛	41½+	¼
14⅛	9	TrvLdg .25c	13	12	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+	⅛
34½	29	TriCon 2.20e		59	30¼	30	30⅛+	¼
35¾	34½	TriCn pf2.50		2	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	
37	29¾	TriSM 2.49e	10	x14	31	30½	30⅞—	⅛
16⅛	13¼	Triangle .80	10	29	14¾	14¼	14¼—	½
21	15⅝	TriangP .30	7	x14	16⅞	16½	16¾	+¼
27⅛	17	TrinityIn .56	12	65	20⅜	19½	20⅛+	¾
57⅞	33½	Tropicana	42	44	41⅞	40¾	41¾+	1½
34⅞	24	TRW In 1.04	12	237	29¾	27½	28¾+	1¼
82½	66	TRW pf4.50		10	67½	66½	67½	
89⅛	68½	TRW pf4.40		23	72	71	72 +	1¼
15½	13	TucsonG .78	10	72	15⅛	14¾	15⅛+	⅜
17⅜	8	Twent Cent	10	40	8⅞	8½	8½+	⅛
25⅛	17½	TylerCp .20	6	11	18½	18⅛	18¼+	¼
U								
34½	18⅞	UAL Inc	32	437	26⅞	25⅝	26	
30½	19¼	UAL pf.40		5	25¼	25½	25¼	
22¾	18½	UARCO 1.10	10	57	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞+	½
19⅛	17¾	UGI Cp 1.32	9	18	18⅛	17⅞	17¾—	⅛
21⅝	13⅝	UMC Ind .78	8	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
11¼	9⅝	Unarco .40	7	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
55⅝	45⅝	UnNV 1.49e	0	1	54	54	54	
48⅞	40⅝	U Camp 1.08	16	55	43⅝	42½	43⅛+	⅜
51¾	41½	UnCarbide 2	12	660	43⅞	42⅝	43⅞+	¾
41⅞	31	UnCom 1.26	8	23	32	31¾	32 +	⅜
10⅞	6⅜	Union Corp	12	39	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
18⅛	16¼	Un Elec 1.23	12	72	17½	17⅛	17¾+	⅛
62	59	Un El pf4.50		z110	61	60	61 +	1
27½	9½	Un Fidelity	6	81	9⅞	9	9 —	⅝
41¾	36	UnOCal 1.60	10	318	38⅛	37¾	37⅞+	⅛
54¼	46⅝	UOCa pf2.50		50	50	49½	50 +	⅝
70½	55	UnPac Cp 2	13	197	61¾	60⅞	61⅛+	¼
13¼	11⅛	UnPac pf.47		2	12⅛	12¼	12¼—	⅛
40	31⅜	Unionam .80	12	152	33¼	32⅛	33 +	⅛
16	12½	Uniroyal .70	8	139	13⅝	13¼	13½	+⅛
106½	103⅛	Unlrval pf 8		z230	104¾	104	104¾+	1⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Unishops		90	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
46¼	34⅝	Unit Air 1.60	8	105	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝+	1⅛
12½	7½	Unit Brands	11	69	9	8¾	9 +	⅛
15½	13¾	UBrd pf1.20		7	14	13⅝	14	
10	8⅝	UnitCp .75e		54	9	8¾	8¾—	¼
15	10⅝	UnitFin Cal	8	26	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅜
21	24⅛	UnitGas .84	11	7	24¾	24½	24½—	¼
34¼	31	Utilum 2.24	8	6	31¼	31	31¼+	¼
9½	7⅛	Unit Ind .32	6	8	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
6⅞	5⅝	Unitin pf.42		40	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
32⅛	22	Unitinn .10	23	13	24¼	24½	24½—	½
23⅞	24⅝	UJerBk 1.04	10	12	24⅝	24¼	24⅝—	½
23½	19¼	UnMM 1.20	7	27	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
13⅛	8¼	Un Nuclr	30	21	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅛	1⅜	UnitPk Min	37	15	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
27⅜	17⅞	UnRcing .15	8	20	18½	18	18⅛+	⅛
44⅝	38	USFidG 2.40	10	175	42	41⅝	42 +	⅜
39½	28⅛	USFor 6.07e		16	29¼	28⅝	29¼+	⅛
24½	20	US Frgt 1.40	11	133	20⅞	20½	20¾+	⅛
27⅝	22⅜	USGyps 1.60	8	205	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝+	½
25¼	11½	USHome .12	7	23	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
27⅞	12⅝	US Ind .45	6	395	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
35½	24⅛	USLeasa .20	22	14	26	25⅛	26 +	¾
23¼	14½	US Shoe .95	8	4	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
34	29	USSteel 1.60	11	623	34⅛	33⅛	34	
20	13½	USTobac .64	1	25	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
23⅛	17⅜	UnitTel 1	12	249	19	18½	18⅞+	⅛
7⅜	4⅞	UnitTel wt		24	5⅛	5	5⅛+	¼
30	24½	UnTI 2pf1.50		10	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
34⅛	25¾	UnTel pf1.50		1	27¼	27¼	27¼+	½
12⅛	7¼	Unitrode Cp	10	27	7⅞	7⅜	7¾+	½
35	31	UnLeaf 1.64	7	9	30⅝	30¼	30⅝+	⅛
25½	16¼	Univ Oil Pd	14	687	17⅛	16⅛	17½+	1¼
11¼	7	Univ Cmptg		133	9½	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
129	117	Upjhn 1.60a	44	243	140½	137¾	140⅜+	2⅜
15⅛	11½	UrisBldg .40		182	15½	15	15⅛+	½
75⅝	58	USLIFE .54	16	141	62⅛	60⅞	61½—	1⅛
21⅛	17½	USM sip .60	8	28	18⅛	17¾	17⅞+	⅛
91	77⅝	Utahint .84a	30	28	88½	87	87⅛+	1½
37⅝	34¼	UtahPw 2.08	8	41	35	34⅝	35	
28½	23½	UV Ind 1a	6	40	26½	26	26 —	¼
24¾	20¾	UV In pf1.25		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
V								
19½	13¼	Varian Asoc	21	36	14	13⅝	13⅞+	¼
20¼	12½	VCA Cp .44	10	22	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
34⅛	27¼	Veeder 1.60	9	8	28⅞	28½	28⅞+	½
15	10½	VendoCo .40	14	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
34⅛	25⅝	VF Corp .59	15	46	28	27⅛	27⅞+	1
20	12⅛	Viacom Int	26	28	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
18¼	13	VictCmp .50	15	6	14⅛	14	14	
22⅝	18⅝	VaEPw 1.12	9	326	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
114½	110	VaEP pf8.84		z350	111	111	111	
105½	103½	VaEP pf7.72		z50	102½	102½	102½+	½
105⅛	99½	VE 72 pf7.72		z1070	102	101½	102 +	⅛
102½	98	VaEP pf7.45		z100	98	98	98 —	¼
100	97⅛	VaEP pf7.20		z10	95½	95½	95½—	½
75½	69⅛	VaEEP pf 5		z110	69½	69½	69½	
57	55½	VaEP pf4.12		z230	55½	55½	55¾	
19½	11⅛	Vornado .97t	6	91	12½	11⅝	11⅞+	⅜
22½	17⅜	VSI Corp .52	9	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	
28½	25⅛	VulMat 1.69	9	12	27⅜	25⅝	26⅜—	1
13¼	10	VWR Un .48	15	3	10½	10¼	10⅞+	⅜
W								
44⅞	38	Wachova .62	18	5	39½	39⅛	39½—	⅛
33⅛	24¾	WchRl 2.56e	10	28	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛—	⅛
22⅝	17⅛	Walgreen 1	9	20	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
54½	49⅞	WalkH 1.20a	14	7	50⅞	50¼	50⅞+	⅛
25⅞	21⅛	WallBus .40	15	9	21¾	21¼	21½	
18⅝	13½	WalMur .60	5	75	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	½
34⅞	21½	WalMart Str	31	25	22	21¾	21⅞	+⅛
32⅛	17⅝	Wang Labs	29	69	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅜
12	8⅞	Ward Foods		74	9	8⅞	9	
29½	15¼	Warnaco .80	7	12	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
37	23⅝	Wrnc pf1.50		1	29	29	29 +	⅜
15	11	WrnerCo .53	9	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
29¼	20⅝	WrnCom .25	10	x329	22⅞	22	22⅞+	1½
115	95⅞	WarLb 1.30a	32	213	101⅝	100	101⅝+	1⅝
42¼	27	WarnSwa 1	18	12	27⅞	27½	27½—	⅝
25	23½	WashGs 1.68	7	10	24½	24⅜	24⅞	
19¼	16⅝	WashStl .92	7	11	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
22¾	20½	WasWP 1.44	10	26	21⅛	21	21⅛+	¼
41⅛	23⅛	Watkin Jhns	19	95	25⅞	23¾	24⅞+	1
11¼	9	Way Gos .76	10	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9⅝	8	WeanUnit pf		3	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
11¼	8⅞	Weathrd .40	8	18	9½	9	9½+	½
8¼	5⅝	Webb Del E	8	53	6	5⅞	5⅞	
17⅝	11⅛	WellMcL .50	7	29	13	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
21¼	18	WelsMkt .50	11	3	18½	18	18⅛	
2⅝	1⅞	Welbilt Corp		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27½	21⅛	WellsFar .86	10	84	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+	⅛
25⅞	21⅞	WlIFM 1.97e	11	19	23⅞	23	23¼+	⅜
21¼	12	WellsRG .60	6	24	13⅝	13	13	
25⅝	20½	West Tra .60	12	2	23	23	23	
63½	59½	WIPP pf4.50		z20	60½	60¼	60¼	
33⅜	22½	WPtPep 1.20	8	75	24½	23⅞	24⅛+	½
14⅝	9	WnAirL .10r	14	513	11½	11⅛	11¼	
37¾	30⅞	WnBnc 1.40	10	176	32⅜	31¾	32½+	⅜
14½	10⅛	Wn Pac Ind	14	262	11¼	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
49½	27⅛	WnUnin 1.40	10	234	29	28	28 —	½
99	73½	WnUn pf4.60		2	73	73	73 —	½
47⅝	35¼	WestgEl .97	17	401	38⅝	37	38½+	1⅜
64	58⅛	Wst E pf3.80		z100	58¼	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
27¾	22	Wstvco 1.05	14	67	24½	24	24⅛	
31½	25¾	Weybrg 1.20	8	10	26	26	26 +	¼
55¾	44¼	Weyerhs .86	23	182	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝+	⅜
57¼	48⅝	Wyhr pf2.75		32	55	53½	54⅝+	1⅛
23¼	14½	WhelFry .40	15	142	15⅝	15	15⅛+	⅛
21⅝	17¾	WheelPitt St	6	44	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	½
64⅝	59½	WhelPlt pf 6		z310	63½	62	62½+	1
53⅝	49½	WhelPlt pf 5		z270	52½	52¼	52½+	1
37½	29¾	Whirlpool .55	15	173	30⅝	30	30½+	⅜
21⅞	14⅞	WhitCon .50	7	46	16	15½	15⅞+	¼
41½	37½	WhitC pfC 3		3	37¾	37¾	37¾	
16	11¾	White Motor	15	27	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜+	¼
7⅝	5⅛	Whittaker	16	663	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
28⅝	18⅝	WickesCrp 1	9	75	19½	19	19 +	¼
8	6	WiebldSt .25b	8	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
47½	30	WillRoss .48	22	35	32⅞	31⅜	32⅞+	1⅜
55⅝	41⅝	Williams Co	12	155	49⅞	48¾	49⅞+	⅝
35¼	23¾	Wms Co wt		165	31⅛	29⅝	30⅜—	⅛
53	37½	Wms C pf.80		4	44	44	44 +	1⅛
41¾	35	WinnDx 1.20	18	x44	37¾	37⅛	37⅛—	⅜
27½	13⅝	Winnebago	17	258	14⅝	13¼	13¼—	1
25½	21½	WisEIP 1.60	9	50	24	23½	23⅞+	¼
114¾	111	WisE pf8.90		z190	113¼	113¼	113¼+	¼
18	17	WiscPS 1.20	9	57	17⅝	17⅛	17¼+	¼
24⅞	20⅝	WitcoCh .98	8	19	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
7⅜	4½	WolvWW 10	30	34	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
19⅝	13	Wometco .48	13	345	15½	15	15⅛	
19⅝	14¼	WoodsCp .48	10	12	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
31⅞	20½	Wolwth 1.20	8	432	22	21⅝	22 +	½
47½	35½	Wolw pf2.20		31	36	35⅝	36	
7⅝	5⅞	World Arwy	11	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
68	63½	Wrigley 2.40	13	6	64¼	64	64 +	¼
17½	12¼	Wurlitzer .60	6	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
X								
170	144⅞	XeroxCo .84	48	425	154⅞	152½	153⅞+	⅜
28½	18½	Xtra Inc	9	76	25⅞	25	25⅛+	¼
Z								
43½	26	ZaleCorp .68	14	32	29¼	28¼	28¼—	⅛
35	22	Zale pfA .80		1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
37½	24⅝	Zapata Corp	8	36	26½	25⅞	25½+	⅜
29¾	13½	Zayre Corp	6	129	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
55	37⅞	ZenithR 1.40	16	128	42½	41½	42 +	⅜
27⅞	13⅞	Zurn Ind .25	15	32	14¼	13⅝	14	

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 10, 1973

[T]he net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. [Th]e International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. [Fo]llowing marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the [IH]T. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

) Alexander Fund	$9.76
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.87
) Amitalia Fund	$8.26
) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.41
) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.	SF108.16
Apollo Fund S.A.	$107.50
) Asca Corporation	DM13.50
Atlantic Invest	$42.12
) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.81
) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.50
[BA]ER, Julius & Co.:	
(d) Baerbond	SF983.20
(d) Conbar	SF1,001.80
(d) Grobar	SF810.00
(d) Stockbar	SF1,016.00
[BA]RCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
(w) BtF Growth Fund	$6.46
(w) BtF Japan Fund	$12.27
(w) BtF Trust S.A.	$11.03
(w) BtF Income Fund	$10.12
Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l	$65.20
Browninvest	$21.51
Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.03
Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.31
Can.Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.81
[CA]PITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
(w) Capital Int'l	$13.89
(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.16
) Capital Rentinvest	LF890
Caribico N.V. "O" Sh.	$139.45
Cleveland Offshore Fed	$960.23
Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$9.16
Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.80
Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$9.66
Convert. Sec. N.V.	$792.16
[CR]EDIT SUISSE:	
(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF96.25
(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF100.50
[CR]EDIT SUISSE:	
[SW]ISS BANK CORP.:	
(d) Europa-Valor	SF173.50
(d) Intervalor	SF103.25
(d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF283.25
Crosby Fund S.A.	$6.94
D.G.C.	$61.42*
Delta Invest. Fund	$10.26
Delta Multifund	$10.40
Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,209
[DR]EYFUS GROUP:	
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.94
(w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$11.75
(w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$9.16
(w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
Euronion	$51.00
Executive Fd of Canada	$6.48
[FI]DELITY:	
(w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.25
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.38
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.51
Fiducem	BF1,206
Finance Union	$10.87
First/Fund	$12.83
[FIR]ST INVESTORS:	
(w) American Trust	$4.74
(w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$9.81
(i) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$14.22
First Nt'l City Fund	$34.11
First Security Cap. Fd.	$102.85
Fleming Fund S.A.	$76.83
Fleming Japan Fund	$25.25
Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,751
Formula Selection Fd	SF109.13
Fonditalia	$17.42
[FU]ND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
(w) Fd of Austral.($US).	$4.42
(w) Fd. Austral.Sterling.	Aus.$4.11
(w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.18
(w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.36
Fund of Nations	$9.46
) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$8.80
[G.]T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
(w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$24.34
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm.$7.48
) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$6.26
) Hausmann Holdgs.N.V.	$4,981.00
) Hedged Investors	$10.661
H.O.I.T./Hobet	$31.79
ICOFUND	$12.48
) INGROW	$33.38
Interfix	SF392.00
) Interfund S.A.	$12.42
Interitalia	Lire 3,874
(w) Intermarket Fund	$133.12
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.01
(r) Int'l Privilega Ltd.	Can.$5.19
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$42.58
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.26
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund.	$10.36
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$18.14
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$54.71
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$50.60
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,611
(w) Keyfund	$8.61
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$11.65
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$21.15
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$21.36
(w) Luxfund	$24.30
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.84
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.48
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$7.68
(w) N.A.M.F.	$98.90
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.81
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.11
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$12.79
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$2.42
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$31.13
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$9.47
(r) Renta Fund	LF2,159
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,608
(d) Rentinvest	LF989
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$9.49
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.31
— (d) Global Fund	$7.40
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF76.55
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$6.46
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.04
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.98
— (d) Share Realty	$13.51
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$6.90
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.91
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.92
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.37
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF7.32
— (d) I.T.F.	$10.39
(w) SMH I	DM102.80
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,432.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,214.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$13.56
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$197.80
(w) Star Fund	$8.49
(r) Spes Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.92
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF506.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF100.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF118.39
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.40
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	$41.78
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.77
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.18
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.64
(r) Tyndall Overseas (Stg.)	£13.70
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF57.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF82.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF100.25
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF171.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF132.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF88.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF114.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	—
— (d) Saffit South Afr. Sh.	SF284.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF169.00
UNION-INVESTMENT. Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM20.25
— (d) Europafonds	DM43.01
— (d) Unifonds	DM24.54
— (d) Unirenta	DM71.80
— (d) Unispecial I	DM41.86
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.58
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.59
(w) Universal Sav Equity	Can.$8.30
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$8.26
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,597.70
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,791.10
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$536.66
(w) Worldwide Securities	$41.18
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,660.71

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LP — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¾-81	97½	98½
Am.Brands 8-81	99	100
Anglo-Am 7½-87	94¼	95¼
Amax 8-76	99¾	100¾
Amax 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
ASEA 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Ashland 8-87	98¼	99¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	98	99
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	93½	99½
B.N.P. 8¼-77	100	101
Barclay 8¼-86	100	101
Beecham 8¼-86	99	100
BICC 7¾-87	96¼	97¼
Borg Warn 8-79	99¼	100¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
CN PTT 8-85	99¼	100¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
Carrier 8-87	98¼	99¼
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
C.F.E. 8-87	96½	97½
Com Union	100¼	101¼
Cont Oil 7-80	94¼	95¼
Conoco 8-86	97½	98½
Cont Tel 8¾-86	101	102
Copen City 8-84	98	99½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	95	96
Copen Tel 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Corning 8½-86	101½	102½
Cut Ham 8-87	98¼	99¼
Denmark 9-82	102½	103½
Denmark 7½-90	95¼	96¼
Dow Cor 8½-86	101½	102½
Dupont 7½-78	99¼	100¼
E.D.F. 8½-86	101	102
E.I.B. 7½-84	99	100
E.I.B. 8½-86	106	107
E.I.B. 7½-90	99	100
Esso 7½-76	98½	99½
Esso 8-86 Nov	99¾	100¾
Escom 8½-86	99	100
FinMigBk 8½-86	99½	100½
Ford 8-81	99½	100½
GenMills 8-86	98¼	99¼
GenMot 8¼-76	100	101
GenMot 8¾-86	104½	105½
Granges 8½-89	99	100
Groller 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
GTE 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Guar Roy 8-87	98½	99½
Haas 8-78	98¾	99¾
Haas 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Hambros 7¾-87	98	99
Helsinki 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
Hill Samuel 8½-86	100	101
Iceland 8-87	97	98
I.C.I. 7½-92	95	96
I.N.I. 8-87	96¼	97¼
Ireland 8¼-89	97	98
I.S.E. 8¼-85	99½	100½
Intl Util 8¼-82	99½	100½
Kimberley 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Klein Ben 8¼-87	100½	101½
Lyons 8¼-86	101	102
Metro Est 8¾-86	103½	107½
Monsanto 8¾-85	101½	102½
Mount Isa 8¾-85	100	101
Newfoundld 8½-86	100	101
Nickel (Le) 9-86	101½	102½
NorgKomBk 7½-8	94½	95½
Ontario 8¼-86	100½	101½
Oslo 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Otis Elv 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
OwensCorn 9-86	104	105
Pekema 8¾-86	100	101
Pennwalt 8-86	98½	99½
Petrofer 8½-86	99	100
PhilMorris 8-78	100	101
PhilMorris 8½-86	103	104
Plessey 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	100	101
Queensld 8½-86	99	100
Ralston 7½-87	95	96
Rank 8¼-86	102	103
Richardson 8¾-85	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-88	98½	99½
Scott 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
Shell 8-86	99½	100½
Shell 7½-87	96	97
Sth Africa 8-87	97	98
Sybron 8-87	98¾	99¾
Textron 7¾-87	95¼	96¼
Transamer 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Transocean 8-86	99	100
Transocean 8-84	97½	100½
Transocean 7½-87	95¾	96¾
T.R.W. 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
Union Oil 7-79	95	96
Union Oil 7½-87	95½	96½
Utah 8-87	96	97
Volvo 8-87	98¾	99¾
Wellcome 8¼-87	100	101
Will Glyn 8¼-87	100½	101½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88	74½	75½
AmMed 5½-92	73	75
Amexco 4¼-87	108½	109½
Am Mot 6-92	118½	120
Amoco 5½-84	119	120
Apco 6-89	91	92
Alusuisse 4¾-87	87½	89½
Amer Can 4¾-88	79½	81½
Am Tob 5¼-88	118	119
Ashland 5-88	98	99
BroadHale 4¾-87	104¼	105¼
Chevron 5-88	133½	134½
Chesebg 6¼-84	142½	144
Chrysler 4¾-88	80½	81½
Chrysler 5-88	89	90
Cont Tel 5½-88	102	103
Cumminsin 6¼-86	94½	95½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	111	112
EastKodak 4½-88	152½	153½
Fedders 5-92	83¼	84¼
Fed Dept 4½-85	114	116
Firestone 5-88	95	96
Ford 5-83	97¾	103¾
Ford 6-86	110	111
GenElec 4¾-85	112½	111½
GenElec 4½-87	103	104
Con Foods 4½-82	91¼	92¼
C'nShop 5¼-87	114	116
Gillette 4¾-87	102	103
Halliburt 4½-87	126½	127½
Honeywell 5-83	115	117
Honeywell 6-86	112	113½
I.S.E. 5-88	101	102
I.S.E. 6¼-89	101½	102½
J. Logan 4¾-83	98¼	99¼
Leasco 5-88	59	61
Leasco 5-89	58½	59½
LTV 5-88	55½	56½
MarMidland 5-88	94	95
Mass Mut 6¾-87	94	95
Miles 4¾-93	100½	101½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	108	109
Motorola 4½-83	131	132
Murphy Oil 5-89	109¼	110¼
Nabisco 5¼-88	109	110
Owens Ill 4½-87	92	93
PanAm 5¼-88	75½	76½
Penney JC 4½-87	107	108
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	125½	126½
R.C.A. 5-88	92½	93½
Revlon 4¾-83	111¼	112¼
Revlon 4¾-87	99	100
Reynolds M 5-83	74½	75½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	107½	108½
Texaco 4½-88	100½	101½
20th Cent 5-87	62½	63½
UnCarb 4¾-87	97¼	98¼
WardFd 5¾-88	66½	67½
WarnLam 4½-87	116½	117½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	99.02	95.13	128.82
Previous	99.13	95.24	128.03

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 10.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.50	*.38½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.64	†.46
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd...	.25	*.20
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	132.90	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila, ton.	87-92	79.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	52-53	35-36
Lead spot, lb.	.16	.15½
Copper elec., lb.	60-.60½	.52½-¾
Tin. (Straits), lb.	2.03½	1.63
Zinc, E St. L basis, lb.	.20¼-½	.17-.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.304	1.57½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	510.9	390.5

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 10, 1973

World sugar No. 11: May 8.75-74, July 8.35-38, Sept. 8.00, Oct. 7.85-88, March 7.62, July 7.38 n, Sept. 7.26 n.

Wool: May 210.0 a, July 201.8 a, Oct. 197.5 b, Dec. 193.5 b, March 183.0 b, May 178.0 b, July 176.5-.9.

Cocoa: May 41.41, July 41.15, Sept. 40.36, Dec. 38.51, March 37.66, May 37.55, July 37.44.

Copper: May 70.05, July 68.20, Sept. 66.30, Oct. 66.30, Dec. 65.50, Jan. 64.90, March 64.15, May 63.30.

Orange juice: May 43.00, July 43.20, Sept. 44.00, Nov. 44.30, Jan. 44.55 b, March 44.80 b, May 44.80 b.

Potatoes: April 6.57, May 8.13, Nov. 2.47

Silver: April 225.40, May 226.00, June 227.60, July 229.30, Sept. 232.30, Dec. 237.00, Jan. 238.10, March 240.90, May 243.60, July 246.30.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
May	44.35	44.71	44.29	44.71	+11
July	43.30	43.57	43.24	43.40	—20
Oct.	40.25	40.50	40.18	40.35	—29
Dec.	38.51	38.70	38.38	38.55	—20
March	38.62	39.03	38.62	38.75	—23
May	B38.85	39.00	38.69	B38.82	—18
July	B39.08	39.15	39.09	B39.12	+ 2

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
May	2.30¼	2.30½	2.26	2.27	2.30¼
Jul	2.19½	2.19½	2.14½	2.15¼	2.19
Sep	2.18	2.18	2.13⅝	2.14	2.17½
Dec	2.18	2.19¼	2.14½	2.16¼	2.18
Mar	2.15½	2.17	2.14¾	2.15	2.17¾
CORN					
May	1.62	1.62	1.58¾	1.59¼	1.61
Jul	1.60	1.63¼	1.57	1.57½	1.59
Sep	1.57	1.57½	1.55	1.55¼	1.57
Dec	1.54	1.55	1.52	1.52	1.54
Mar	1.57	1.57¼	1.55	1.55	1.57

SOYBEANS

May	6.24½	6.24½	6.07½	6.10	6.09½
/XJul	5.87	5.86	5.70½	5.74	5.77¾
Aug	5.58	5.58	5.43	5.46	5.49⅛
Sep	4.80½	4.80½	4.70¼	4.72	4.77
Nov	4.15½	4.15½	4.07	4.11¼	4.15½
Jan	4.18	4.18	4.10	4.11½	4.16
Mar	4.20	4.20	4.12	4.13¾	4.17½
May	4.16	4.18	4.14½	4.14½	4.18½

SOYBEAN OIL

May	14.95	15.00	14.05	14.25	14.88
Jul	14.33	14.93	14.50	14.35	14.74
Aug	14.50	14.50	14.30	14.07	14.35
Sep	14.15	14.15	13.85	13.85	14.05
Oct	12.45	12.55	12.36	12.40	12.55
Dec	11.35	11.55	11.25	11.30	11.30
Jan	11.20	11.40	11.15	11.15	11.10
Mar	11.05	11.30	11.03	11.05	10.95

SOYBEAN MEAL

May	191.20	193.20	188.20	190.50	188.20
Jul	186.03	187.00	181.03	185.00	182.20
Aug	183.00	183.00	177.10	181.00	179.10
Sep	176.03	176.50	170.00	173.00	173.90
Oct	153.00	153.00	145.50	147.00	152.50
Dec	131.00	132.00	127.00	129.53	130.53
Jan	130.50	130.50	125.00	128.03	127.03
Mar	126.00	126.03	123.50	125.00	125.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal. ... ...

SILVER

Apr	226.30	229.00	223.00	224.80	224.70
Jun	229.30	232.00	226.00	227.80	228.20
Aug	232.00	235.00	229.10	231.00	231.20
Oct	235.70	239.00	232.50	234.10	234.00
Dec	238.50	241.10	235.80	237.30	237.00
Feb	241.00	243.60	239.20	240.40	239.50
Apr	243.50	245.60	242.00	243.20	241.80
Jun	246.80	247.90	244.80	245.70	244.10

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Apr	44.45	44.50	43.62	a43.62	b44.62
Jun	43.20	43.20	42.35	a42.35	43.30
Aug	42.90	42.95	42.17	a42.17	43.15
Oct	42.35	42.35	41.55	a41.55	42.63
Dec	42.60	42.67	41.82	a41.82	42.90
Feb	42.95	43.00	42.25	a42.25	a43.25
Apr	43.30	43.30	42.30	a42.30	43.30

Sales: April 2436; June 4620; Aug 1910; Oct 622; Dec 490; Feb 238; April 21.

SHELL EGGS

Apr	45.00	45.00	42.80	a42.80	45.00
May	42.75	42.75	40.50	a40.50	42.45
Jun	45.00	45.00	42.35	a42.35	44.35
Jul	48.10	48.10	45.50	45.50	47.53
Aug	50.00	50.00	47.50	a47.50	49.50
Sep	54.00	54.00	51.95	a51.95	53.90
Oct	48.10	48.10	48.00	48.00	53.00
Nov	51.00	51.00	49.00	49.00	50.75
Dec	52.20	52.20	50.05	50.05	51.90

Sales: April 96; May 895; June 147; July 27; Aug 8; Sep 353; Oct 6; Nov 8; Dec 17.

LIVE HOGS

Apr	35.25	35.35	34.77	a34.77	b36.27
Jun	35.25	35.25	34.42	34.50	36.00
Jul	35.70	35.70	34.57	34.60	36.10
Aug	34.40	34.40	33.10	33.10	34.60
Oct	31.75	31.85	31.00	31.10	32.35
Dec	32.30	32.00	31.15	31.15	a32.40
Feb	32.00	32.00	30.90	31.10	b32.40
Apr	29.90	30.40	29.90	30.05	30.80

Sales: April 760; June 1302; July 980; Aug 240; Oct 99; Dec 125; Feb 57; April 27.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

May	51.10	51.30	50.32	a50.32	51.72
Jul	51.15	51.50	50.52	a50.52	52.10
Aug	51.00	51.00	50.07	a50.07	51.50
Feb	48.90	49.05	48.02	a48.02	49.50
Mar	48.60	48.60	a47.80	a47.80	49.30
May	—	—	—	a47.50	n48.00

Sales: May 1270; July 1680; Aug 990; Feb 157; March 90 May 0.

Open interest: May 3350; July 4241; Aug 2552; Feb 559; March 36; May 3.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal. ... ...

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

April 10, 1973

Am Tel&Tel	436,300	52⅝	+1
Leasco pf	182,000	27⅝	— ⅛
Getty Oil	177,533	112⅞	+1⅞
Gannett Co	171,400	40	— ⅜
Exxon Cp	139,600	97¾	+1¾
CNA Finl	117,203	16½	+¾
Am Airlin	112,709	21	+ ¼
Am T&T wt	111,333	6¾	+ ⅜
RCA	108,009	27¼	+ ½
Norton Sim	98,300	35⅛	+1⅝
Chrysler	97,030	35⅜	+ ½
Ford Mot	96,900	64	+ ¼
Magnavox	95,460	14⅛	— ½
AmEl Pw	92,000	25⅞	+ ⅜
Pfizer	85,600	41	+ ⅞

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.77	13.74
Advances	1009	995
Declines	471	458
Unchanged	321	339
Total Issues	1801	1792
New 1973 highs	17	16
New 1973 lows	73	130

Most Actives—American

Champ Ho	138,100	6¾	— ½
N Kinny Cp	137,900	7½	— ⅛
Colt Intl	120,800	6¼	— ⅜
Richton Int	111,400	2½	— ⅜
TWA wt	91,400	22⅞	+ ½
Bowmar Ins	51,700	33⅞	—1⅝
Telepromp	51,500	23¾	—1⅛
Bartons Cdy	50,300	3½	
Syntex	43,200	55⅞	— ⅛
LCA Cp wt	41,100	3¾	— ¼

Approx total stock sales 3,533,000
Stock sales year ago 5,977,880

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
24.23	24.04	24.17	+.06

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	954.35	966.74	950.71	960.49	+12.94
20 Trn	200.09	202.07	198.87	200.44	+ 1.16
15 Util	107.62	108.77	106.98	108.32	+ 1.18
65 Stk	301.64	305.12	300.13	303.14	+ 3.39

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	126.59	124.43	125.86	+1.56
20 Railroads	40.02	39.38	39.76	+0.25
55 Utilities	55.74	54.89	55.47	+0.49
500 Stocks	112.85	110.92	112.21	+1.35

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.77	59.46	59.73	+.71
Industrials	65.72	65.41	65.68	+.78
Transportation	42.03	41.85	41.95	+.45
Utility	39.67	39.88	39.06	+.45
Finance	71.38	70.84	71.05	+.82

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 9	321,586	361,024	6,444
April 6	293,062	312,798	6,000
April 5	272,798	322,286	7,018
April 4	201,118	335,094	6,891
April 3	278,849	354,127	6,318

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-19

Allied Chem, ATT pfAwi, Comb Engin, DetE 7.36pf, Ducsne Lt, Exxon Cp, Fluor Corp, Fost Wheel, FosterWh pf, Jones Lau, KLM Airl, Nat Starch, NLT Cp wi, Pan Am, Republic Stl, Schaefer Cp, US Steel, Upjohn Co, Uris Bldg

NEW LOWS-73

Alberto Cul, Albertsons, Allied Super, AW 4.10pf, AriansD St, Armour pf, Autom Ind, Avnet 2.50pf, Book Mnth, CabotCab F, Canal Rand, Chesebrou, CRIP ct UP, CMI Inv Cp, Coldwl Bnkr, Copper Rge, Crown Crk, Dillinghm, Dymo Ind, Emery Ind, FstNatBos, Fischb Mre3, Fleetw Ent, Gn Dynam, Gleasn Wks, Grant WT, GfWnUn pf, GfW 3.52pf, Hughes Hat, Insilco pfA, Int Indust, Int Indst pf, Int Multifd, Interst Str, Jewel Cos, LevFd Inc, Levitz Frnit, LFE Corp, Magnavox, Manuf Han, Marion Lab, MayD 1.80pf, MayerOsc, McGrw Hill, Mesta Mach, Nabisco, Nat Can, Nat Indust, Nat Stand, Natomas, NorAm Phil, NoNG 5.60pf, Pnwlt 1.60pf, Pet Inc, Pickwck Int, PSEG 7.40pf, Retail Cred, Riviana Fds, Smucker J, SOS Con, Square D, Stevens JP, Sundstrd pf, Systron Don, Todd Shipyd, UARCO, Un Fidelity, Unishops, UnJersy Bk, VaEP 7.20pf, WnUn 4.60pf, Winnebago, Wurlitzer

Company Reports

International Paper

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	552.0	504.7
Profits (millions)	29.75	20.17
Per Share	0.67	0.45

Owens-Corning

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	167.6	137.8
Profits (millions)	11.64	6.82
Per Share	0.78	0.46

Rapid American

Year	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	2,404.3*	2,016.9
Profits (millions)	29.83	23.11
Per Share	3.33	2.72

* Restated.

United Aircraft

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	538.7	504.5
Profits (millions)	14.52	12.50
Per Share	1.21	1.03

Tokyo Exchange

April 10, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	362	Matsu El Wks	716
Canon Camera	289	Mits. Hvy Ind.	168
Dai Nip. Print.	391	Mitsubi Corp.	415
Fuji Bank	032	Mitsui Co.	440
Fuji Photo	408	Mitsukoshi	664
Hitachi	205	Nippon Elec.	220
Honda Motor	825	Sharp	237
C. Itoh	674	Shiseido	980
Jap. Air Lines	2,550	Sony Corp.	3,970
Kansai El P	1,000	Sumitomo Bk	—
Kao Soap	455	Taisho Marine	460
Kirin Brewery	428	Takeda Chem.	284
Komatsu	319	Teijin	288
Kubota I Wks	440	Tokyo Marine	869
Matsu E Ind.	744	Toray	225
		Toyota Motor	640

CANAVERAL INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORP. N.V.

announces to the holders of its $5.5 million of 9 1/2% convertible subordinated debentures due 1975 *that the date for exchange of these* debentures has been extended to May 10, 1973.

All debentures, together with signed letter of transmittal, must be tendered on or before May 10, 1973, to the official forwarding bank: Robinson Bank Ltd., Rittergasse 12, CH-4001 Basle, Switzerland. Under the proposed exchange offer, each debenture would be exchanged for common stock of Canaveral International Corporation (to be listed on the American Stock Exchange) and a new first mortgage real estate convertible bond of Canaveral International Financial Corp. N.V.

Contact the security dealer from whom you purchased these debentures or Equity Corporation S.A., 50, Avenue de la Gare, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland, immediately for a copy of the complete exchange offer and letter of transmittal.

Debenture holders making the exchange will receive shares of Canaveral International Corporation in the manner described in the exchange offer *in lieu of the interest payment due April 16, 1973.* Interest on the debentures will not be paid on the April 16th due date pending final determination of the results of the exchange offer.

CANAVERAL INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORP. N.V.

By Henry Dubbin, President.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ENERGY OIL AND NATURAL GAS

Active international oil and gas company is looking for connection with financial experts, private or corporate investors interested in building and financing a serious European oil company.
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$50,000,000

Commercial Credit Company

7¾% Notes due April 1, 1993

Price 99.50%

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — White, Weld & Co. Incorporated
The First Boston Corporation — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated
Salomon Brothers — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated
duPont Glore Forgan Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.
Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation — Wertheim & Co., Inc.
Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Alex. Brown & Sons
EuroPartners Securities Corporation — Robert Garrett & Sons, Inc.
Basle Securities Corporation — Paribas Corporation
Swiss American Corporation — UBS-DB Corporation — Robert Fleming Incorporated

April 5, 1973

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25¾	16¾	AAR Corp	13	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	AAVCos .20	6	29	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
11⅛	10	AbrdMf .40b	6	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
3¼	2	Aberden Pet	37	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅝	2	Acme Haml		6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Acme Prec		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
18	7½	Action Ind	9	27	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
5⅜	3⅝	Adam Russl	11	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	13¾	Admirlin .50	6	6	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
17½	11¼	Adobe Corp	32	32	14⅝	14⅜	14¼	+
5½	4	A&EPlast P	7	16	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
7½	5	AeroFlo .08r	9	28	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2¾	Aeronca Inc		16	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	Aerosol	10	3	2½	2½	2½	
21¼	14⅞	Aerovox Cp	34	25	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅞	AffilCap .39t	4	22	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Affil Cp wt		8	2⅛	2	2	
10⅞	6⅜	Affil Hsp .20	16	13	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
16	8½	AIC Phl .56l	10	21	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Aiken Ind	15	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
12	9⅞	Airborn Frt	19	170	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅞	8½	Airmax 1.10t	10	38	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
19½	14⅛	Airwick .14	29	105	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+ ½
19¼	15¼	AlaxMag .60	17	3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
58	55	AlaP pf4.20		z225	55½	55⅜	55½	+ ¼
19⅝	16½	Alan Wood	13	8	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5½	Alaska Airl		36	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	3½	Alba Waldn		9	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
12⅞	8¼	Alcolac Inc	15	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	AllAmer Ind		2	1½	1½	1½	
17	10	Alleghy Airl	17	45	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
57	36	AllegAir pf		3241	41		41	
10½	6⅛	AllegA wtO		8	8¼	8	8	
8⅝	4⅝	AllegA wtN		5	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
10⅞	7¼	Alleg Cp wt		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	8¾	AllanTR .79t	6	15	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	3	Allied Art	2	70	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
12⅞	9⅞	Allied Cntrl	11	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	Alpha Ind	23	13	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
7½	5¼	Altamil Cp	4	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
1⅝	1	Altec Corp		71	1¼	1	1¼	+ ¼
1¼	½	Altec Co wt		4	11-16	11-16	11-16	+ ⅛
11⅝	8¾	AlterFds .50	7	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	13	104	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
12	6⅞	AHessLL wt		74	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ½
4⅜	2	Am Agroncs		9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
14	10⅛	A BlltRu .50	6	8	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	AmBook Str		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
26⅜	20¾	AmBusP .20	22	11	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
3½	1⅞	ACenMtg wt		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	26½	AFlich 2.68e	9	33	27⅛	27½	27½	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	AmFlich wt		19	3	2⅞	3	
5⅞	4	Am Int Pict	17	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅞	8¼	Alsraell .26e	9	15	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
9	7⅜	AMaizeA .33	9	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
9	7½	AMaizeB .33	9	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	40	AmMf 1.82e	7	2	42	42	42	+ ¼
24	12	AmMf I .10e	12	237	14⅝	12¾	14⅛	+ 2⅛
53¾	35⅜	A Petr 1.10e	15	46	37¼	37	37¼	+ ½
14⅝	7½	A Plan 2.30t	11	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3½	A Prec .05e	30	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
11	9⅝	AmRlIT .93e	13	18	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
2¼	1½	AmRltyT wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16¼	8¼	Am Recreat	10	33	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
18⅞	9¼	ASafeE .68t	9	48	11	10⅝	10¾	+ ½
6½	4⅜	AmTech Ind	6	26	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
26¾	16⅞	AmTrain Sv	41	40	22¼	20½	22¼	+ 2⅛
62	21	AMICCp .04	19	83	25⅜	25	25½	+ 1⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Andrea Rad		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
15¾	12¾	AnsulCo .56t	10	18	13	12⅞	13	
24¾	14⅛	Anthony Ind	6	144	15⅛	14	14¼	— 1½
2	1⅝	AO Indust	14	52	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4	2⅞	Applid Data	37	19	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
30½	23⅞	AquitCa .15e	25	9	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Argus Inc	75	29	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
22¾	14	Ariz Col .08c	13	6	14¾	14½	14½	
12¼	9	ArzCol pf.48		10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
27¾	22⅞	ArkLGs 1.30	9	57	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
10¾	7	Arrow Elect	6	6	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
18¼	12	Arundel .89t	10	6	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
4½	2¾	Arwood Cp		2	3	3	3	
15¾	10⅝	Asamera O	35	78	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
16½	13¾	AshlOil Can	18	5	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
3⅛	1¾	AskinSv .20t	20	21	2	2	2	
12⅛	9	Aspro .40b	7	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
4⅝	2⅞	AssdFd .05p		3	3	3	3	
24⅜	15¾	AsdMt 2.25e	6	12	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ½
30¾	22¼	AsdProd .40	7	7	23¼	22½	23¼	+ 1
6⅝	3½	Astrex Inc	16	15	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	Atalanta Cp	6	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
2	1	Atco Chem		19	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
33	28¾	Atic Fin .52	14	3	29	28¾	29	
7¾	5	AtlcoMtg wt		4	5½	5½	5½	
19½	10⅛	AtlCMi 1.20e	8	52	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
1½	1	Atlas Cp wt		8	1⅛	1	1	
33⅞	26	Augatinc .10	36	7	28	27⅜	28	+ ⅞
26¾	15¼	Austral Oil	19	126	18⅝	17⅝	18	+ ¾
9⅛	5⅝	Auto Bldg	9	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
7⅛	4½	Autmat Rad	8	12	4½	4⅞	4½	
8¾	5⅞	AutmSvc .20	6	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
67	52¼	AutSwit .63e	25	3	56½	56¼	56¼	+ ¾
5⅞	5⅜	AVEMC .10	12	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	38⅛	Avondl 1.20b	9	5	38	37½	37½	— ¾
		B						
12¾	10⅛	BadgMlr .48	7	3	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
40	32⅜	BagCop .40r	16	6	38¾	38½	38½	— ½
42	29⅜	BaldDH .40b	9	19	33¾	33	33¾	+ ¾
6⅝	5⅞	BaldSec .31e		3	6⅛	6	6	
18⅝	16⅛	BanFd 1.40e		33	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ½
4⅛	2⅜	BangPun wt		3	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅞	BanstrCll Lt	12	79	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ¼
		BanstrCll fn		7	25¼	25¼	25¼	
21	14¼	BankrU .24h	23	7	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
7¾	4⅝	Banner .02e	8	8	5	4⅞	5	
5⅜	4	Barbra Lyn	9	3	4½	4½	4½	
7⅞	5	Barclay Ind	12	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9⅛	6	Barnes Eng		1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
15⅛	9¼	Barnwel Ind		6	11½	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅜	Barry RG	12	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅜	BarryWr .32	11	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Bartell Med	62	17	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Barth Sp .27	9	28	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Bartons Cdy	50	503	3⅛	3½	3½	
3½	1⅜	Baruch Fost		6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	5¼	Barwick ET	16	10	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	BasinPet Cp	17	55	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	10⅞	BayrkU .39e		16	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	BBI Inc		20	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
4	2½	Bhaviori RL		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅞	2¾	Bell Ind .08	7	32	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	3	Belscot .25t	18	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	23¾	BenSM 2.59e	8	25	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	4⅝	BenSlMg wt		6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
6½	4⅜	Benrus Crp	15	37	5	4⅝	4⅝	
15¾	7¾	Berg En .44t	7	72	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
7⅜	5¼	Berg Br .16t		35	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
17	13½	Brg B pfl.15		2	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
8¼	5⅝	BernzOmat	14	23	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
8½	6⅝	Bertea Corp	8	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11⅜	Berven .08h	16	13	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
3⅞	2⅜	Bethlem Cp		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Beverly Ent	8	59	2⅞	2½	2½	
14⅞	7⅞	BevHill Bnc	4	82	7¾	7	7¼	— ⅝
32½	22	Bic Pen .27	24	2	24½	24½	24½	
5⅝	3¼	BigV Supmk	8	16	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ½
20½	16½	BinkMf .80a	8	3	17	17	17	
31¼	17½	BinnySm .66	11	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
14¼	8⅜	Bio Dynam	13	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	8⅜	Bissings .60	6	14	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	— ½
4⅛	2¾	Blount .06	6	32	3⅛	3	3⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	11	30	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Bluebird wt		22	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	16½	Bodin App	12	9	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
11¼	6⅛	Bohack Crp	13	24	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
4½	2½	BootheC .91t		13	2½	2⅜	2½	
34⅝	19¼	Bowmar Ins	23	517	33¼	30¼	30⅞	— 1⅝
25¾	13	Bowne .20	10	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
55	29	BowVall .10	141	37	31⅜	30½	31⅛	+ ⅞
26¾	12⅛	Brad Ragan	13	16	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
50	33¼	BradfCm Sy	63	16	34½	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅞
8	5⅜	Brnchin .26	8	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
17½	11⅝	BranifAr wt		21	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅝
16	11¼	BrtAirA .50t		88	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ½
21½	19⅝	BrscanLt 1b	5	124	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
20½	15¼	BraunEn .44	8	13	16½	16	16½	+ ½
10⅛	6¼	Breeze Corp		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16¼	12⅞	Brewer .20h	8	8	14⅛	14½	14½	— ¼
3¼	1¾	BroDart Ind	11	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅞	6½	Brook P .14	9	8	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
4½	3⅛	BrownCo wt		11	3½	3½	3½	
33⅝	27¾	BwnFB .40b	20	2	28⅛	28	28	— ⅜
34⅝	29½	BTMtg 2.49e	11	31	31⅜	30⅞	31	+ ⅝
7⅞	5	BTU Eng		10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¾	Buehler Co	66	3	4	4	4	
15⅞	11½	Buell In .25r	9	x2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
8½	6⅛	Bulldex .10e	6	16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Burgess Ind		7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
28¾	13½	Burnsinl .60	15	26	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
10½	5½	Butler Aviat	14	30	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
27¼	16	Buttes G Oil	26	134	19⅝	18½	19⅛	— ⅜
		C						
8⅞	5¼	Cabicom Gn		37	5⅝	4⅞	5	— ½
9⅛	7½	Cagles In A	18	2	7½	7½	7½	
19⅞	11⅝	Caldor .15b	9	23	12⅜	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	10¼	Calcomp		72	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
24¼	18¼	Cal PrtCm 1	9	5	18½	18½	18½	
6⅝	2⅞	Calvert Exp	13	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13¾	7⅜	Camcoln .05		19	8⅞	8	8	+ ⅛
8⅛	5 11-16	CampChib		48	7⅛	7	7	—1-16
10	8⅛	Campind .30	6	5	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
4⅛	3 13-16	CdnExp GO	38	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11	7¼	Cdn Homstd	86	36	7 15-16	7¼	7¼	
14	12⅛	CdnintPw 1	5	5	13⅛	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
9½	5⅜	CdnJvln .30t		51	9	8⅜	8⅜	
5⅝	3⅝	CdnMar .10e	11	16	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Cdn Merrill		2	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	—1-16
15⅞	11	Cdn Occidnt	16	13	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
58⅝	50¼	Cdn SuprOil	67	2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Canverl Int		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Canoga Ind	10	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Capital Res	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	CapitlFd .12	17	9	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Capitol Inds	20	115	10	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
21⅞	7½	Caressa .20	6	159	9⅞	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅛
100	87	Carnatn .88	28	163	92½	90¼	92	+ 1¼
9⅝	4⅝	Carrier wt		52	5⅞	5	5¼	
9	5¼	Carrols Dev	13	40	6½	6⅛	6½	
20½	17⅜	Castle A .66	6	5	19	19	19	+ ¼
2¼	1⅞	Castleton In	42	19	2⅛	2	2⅛	
20½	13⅞	Castlwd Int	27	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅝	8¼	Cavitron Cp	30	14	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
4⅛	2	CellaCraft		18	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	45	CenM pf3.50		z440	45½	45	45½	+ ⅜
56¼	53½	CenPL pf 4		z25	54	54	54	
8⅝	4¾	CentSec .06e		13	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
6⅞	5¼	Centind .11r	7	5	5⅛	5½	5½	
15⅛	13½	Cenvill Com	4	29	14½	14	14¼	
6⅛	4¾	Certified Cp	8	16	5	4⅞	5	
2⅞	1⅛	Certron Cp	32	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9½	6⅝	ChadMill .40	7	11	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	6½	ChampH .02	14	1381	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
3	2⅛	Charan Ind	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
30	24¼	CharlrCo .30	24	17	25	24⅞	25	
7⅞	4¼	Chartr Med	62	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	6	CHBFds .23t	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	4⅞	ChemEx .16	8	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10⅞	8¼	Cherr B .16b	14	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
27¾	25¼	ChiRiv 1.60a	9	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅛	ChicUnl .51t	9	8	6	6	6	+ ⅛
20¼	10⅛	Child World	21	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Christian Co	7	23	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
19⅞	17	CICvF 1.90e		6	18½	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
4⅛	3⅛	CIMtgGr wt		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20¼	14	CIC Cp .15e	9	15	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Cinema 5 Lt	11	7	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Cinerama		19	1¾	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
36½	24	Circle K .26	24	6	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
9½	6⅛	CitznFinl .16	10	2	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18¾	16¾	CitMtg 1.57e	11	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	CitizMtgl wt		23	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
9⅝	6⅛	CityGsFl .50	8	3	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	CK Petrolm	20	10	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	CL Finl	5	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Clark Cable	39	9	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	14⅛	Clark Gr .30	9	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
17⅞	11½	Clarksn Ind	11	18	12	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
10½	6¾	Clarostat	8	4	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅛	Clary Corp	45	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	Clopay .05r	5	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
4⅛	2½	CMI Corp	54	31	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
61¼	19¾	CMI Inv wt		240	22¼	17½	18⅝	— 3⅛
8⅛	3⅞	CoBuild Cos	5	105	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	Codesco .10e	13	4	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
20⅜	12¾	Coff Mat .48	12	19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅜	3⅛	Cohen Hatfd	12	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅞	5	Cohu In .15e	16	26	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
20⅜	7¼	Colt Intl	8	1208	7½	6⅞	6¾	— ⅞
26¼	16⅛	ColeNatl .46	10	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	
33	19½	Coleman .44	16	227	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ¾
12¾	8⅝	College Twn	5	7	9½	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅜
11⅞	5⅞	Col Coml .20	5	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	6¾	ColonSnd .30	34	35	9	9	9	— ⅛
24⅝	15¼	ColwellC .28	7	22	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
33¾	28¼	ColwM 2.82e	10	15	30¼	30	30⅛	
13½	8¼	ColwMtg wt		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
44	25¾	Comb Com	21	27	27¾	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	20¼	Cmbusin Eq	20	112	23¼	22⅛	22⅞	+ ½
32½	25	Cominco .90	24	1	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
21¼	14¼	ComlAlll .25	12	21	14½	14	14	— ½
16¾	13⅞	CmlMet .60b	6	7	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
9	5¼	Commodor	12	14	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
7⅞	5	ComHlth Cp	16	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16⅛	8⅜	ComPsyc Ct	14	35	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
30¼	27¾	ComPS 1.62	8	5	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅛	Compoln .32	7	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Cmpreh Des		2	3⅛	3	3	—
2⅝	1¾	CompuDyn	35	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
32⅜	20½	Compugrp	19	35	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
2¾	2	Comput Eq	17	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1⅛	Comput Inst	27	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3¾	Comput Inv	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛D
4⅞	3⅝	Cmput Mch	80	6	4¼	4	4	
4⅞	3⅜	Computest		39	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	
16⅛	11⅞	Conchmco	8	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4	Condec Crp	13	11	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Connlly Con	475	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10¾	8	Connrx .44a	10	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅞	+ ¼
13⅞	12	Conrock .60	7	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
11½	6⅛	Conroy Inc	8	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Con Oil Gas		87	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
14⅞	10½	ConRef .20e	10	16	11	10⅝	11	
11⅝	7½	Consyne Co	19	82	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1¾	Cont Mater	10	19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	3⅜	ContTel wt		27	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅜	CookElc .32	14	19	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	16¼	Cook Ind	14	75	23⅛	21¾	22⅛	— 1⅛
19⅝	15¾	CookPV .80a	8	3	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	8⅜	Cordon Intl	15	65	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	Core Labs	18	18	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	19	CorrnBlk .79	11	3	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ½
4⅝	3	Cott Corp	28	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	
31⅜	20¼	CoxCbl Com	51	5	24½	24½	24½	
6¾	3¼	Craig Corp	8	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
8	5⅝	CramrE .21t	24	6	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
9½	6⅝	Creativ Mgt	8	19	7⅞	6⅞	7	— ⅛
20⅜	15⅛	CreolP 2.20a	12	39	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ 1
4⅛	3¼	Crest Foam	29	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
4	1⅞	Crestmont		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
23¼	18½	Crmpton .86	7	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
67¾	54	CrossAT .42	33	100	55	53⅝	53⅝	— ½
23¾	16⅝	CwnCP 1.18t	19	29	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+ 1
13	8½	Crowml .05e	7	21	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	6⅛	Crystal Oil		8	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
17⅞	12⅞	CSECorp .32	6	16	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ½
14⅝	8	CubicCp .20	12	29	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—
4⅞	3⅛	Curtis Math		5	3⅝	3	3⅛	
18⅞	6⅛	CutterA .44	9	313	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	
18	6⅜	CutterB .44	9	107	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
17½	13	CW Transpr	6	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
		D						
6½	4¾	Daltch .26e	7	12	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
8⅜	6¼	DamonC .40	9	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3¼	2	Data Contrl		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
22⅞	18⅜	Data Dcumt	9	4	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
4⅜	3	Data Prod	26	34	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	DavsFd .06h	9	35	9½	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
9⅞	7⅝	DayMin .10a	58	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅜	3	Daylin wt		16	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	DCL Inc	2	34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
26	14¾	Dearb St .25	8	191	16½	15⅝	16¼	+ 1½
5⅞	4	DeJur Amsc	10	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
13¾	9⅝	Del Labs	8	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅞	2½	DeltaCp Am	17	35	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	12½	Dlm Fd .08	63	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
57⅝	35⅜	Den Tal Ez	24	51	37	32½	34⅜	— 2½
21⅜	19¼	Dopsltr 1.20	8	3	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
3⅛	1¾	Dero Ind		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3½	DeRose Ind	24	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
34	19¾	Deseret Ph	23	35	22¾	21½	22⅛	+ 1
16⅞	7⅝	Designcr Jw	10	42	8⅝	8¼	8½	
41½	17	Dv Am 1.39t	7	204	18⅞	17⅝	18	
15⅜	10	Devon App	8	18	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	
14½	10⅛	DHJ Idnust	22	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ½
30⅝	17⅞	DiamM Drll	12	80	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¾
5⅞	3⅝	Diebold VC		20	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
28	17⅛	DillardSt .40	8	56	18⅞	18	18⅛	+ 1
2¼	1⅛	Diodes Inc	35	101	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	Discont Fab	8	16	3⅞	3½	3⅞	— ½
16⅞	13⅛	Diversey .52	9	22	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
1½	1	Divrsf In wt		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅞	6	Dbdlyn Cor		211	6⅛	6	6	
52⅝	36½	Dome Petrl	38	165	41½	39⅜	40	+ ⅜
20⅞	18¼	Domtar .60	17	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
13⅞	11⅞	Donkeny .26	5	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
16½	11½	DownyS .25e	6	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Drew Natl	16	26	3⅛	3	3⅛	
23¾	21¼	DraxU 1.97e		4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
9½	6¾	Driver Harr		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10¾	7	DrFair .40b	9	12	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
3⅛	2 5-16	Dunlop .14e	9	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Duraloy Co		4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
15⅞	10⅞	DurTst .23b	14	15	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Dynalec .15t	56	37	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
10¼	7	Dynell .48t	13	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
		E						
10⅛	9⅝	E System n	6	19	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
29⅝	13⅞	EriScheb .32	14	6	16	16	16	
5⅝	4½	Ealth R .12	77	24	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
28¾	18⅜	EasonOll .30	19	6	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅞	EsInAir .07t	9	41	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
20	17⅜	EasternCo 1	8	1	18½	18½	18½	
11⅝	9¼	Eastrn Frgt	1	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Eazor Expr	137	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1¾	Eckmar Cp	13	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18½	11⅝	Ecodyne	27	18	19⅞	18⅝	19¼	+ 1⅛
21½	10	Edgingtn O	6	19	11½	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
12¼	7⅛	Edmos .13	6	14	7¼	7	7¼	
8⅝	6	Edo Corp	8	13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
9⅛	5	Edwards .20	5	19	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
20½	10½	EhrnhPh .20	10	33	14⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅞
6⅝	4¼	Elco Corp	88	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Elcor Chm	37	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Electrog .80	6	4	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Elect Assist		27	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	Elect Comp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ¼
10⅛	7⅛	Electrn Eng	13	14	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅞	Elect Resch		1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
34⅝	25¼	Electrn .60b	14	26	25	24⅞	25	— ⅛
10⅞	5¼	Electsp .36t	10	11	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ¼
22	15½	Elk Horn .88	15	5	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	El Tronics	11	12	12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
3⅛	2⅛	Emenee Cp	7	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
7⅛	3½	Empress Int	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	8⅞	EpkoSh .64a	7	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	EquityNat		13	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
7⅝	5½	Ernst A .54t	6	7	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
5⅝	3	Ero Ind	8	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	
4¾	3⅝	Espey Mfg		5	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ¼
12⅛	8¼	Esq Rad El	5	6	8⅝	8½	8½	
4⅛	3	Essex Cyem	9	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Etz Lavud L	11	25	12⅝	12	12	— ½
16½	12	Evans Aris	15	54	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ¼
35¾	15¾	ExcelInv Co	24	42	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
20½	15⅝	Execuln .24	21	29	17½	16⅝	17½	+ ⅞
		F						
7¾	4½	Fab Ind	6	57	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	7	Fabien .40a	7	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
14⅝	11	FabrCe .03e	10	219	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
2	1	Fabrics Nat		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	FairTex Mil	4	13	5½	5⅜	5¼	
15½	10¼	FairNob .48t	8	40	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
11¾	7¼	Falcon Sbd	12	20	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
18⅝	8¾	Fam Dol Str	16	62	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ 1
10	7½	Fanny Frm		11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
15¼	6⅝	Fash Fabric	9	9	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
2½	2	Fed Resrces		22	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
21¾	15¼	FedMrt .40b	6	13	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅜
16	21¼	Felmont Oil	12	26	12¾	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅜
12½	6⅛	Felsway .32	4	19	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—
7⅝	4½	Fibrebrd wt		39	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	34	FideIG 3.11e	N	25	39⅝	38½	39	+ ¾
16¼	11	FidelcGr wt		4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Fields Plast	24	11	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	10⅛	FilmCp .02h	9	33	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Filmways		8	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	—
23⅝	13½	FlltrDyn .01e	12	4	13⅝	13⅜	13¾	
31½	18¼	FinSanB .20	7	29	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¼	FinGen .24b	6	38	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
17	15½	FstCon SB 1	13	3	15	15	15	— ¼
25	21	Fst Dn 1.95e	11	18	23	22¾	22¾	+ 1½
4⅞	2⅜	Fst Denv wt		14	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Fst Hartfrd	27	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25	17⅝	FstS&LS .40	7	12	18⅝	18½	18½	
44⅞	39⅝	FstWis 3.58e	15	33	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ½
24	12⅞	FischP 1.11t	10	19	13¾	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
7⅛	4⅞	Fishman .20		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	3½	Flaggind .12	5	5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	Flagstaff	10	11	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Flight Safty	17	9	14	13⅞	13¾	— ½
8⅝	3⅜	Flock Ind	12	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅞	3	Fla Capital	10	2	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
17	13⅞	FlowerA .24	11	12	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
37¼	21⅜	Fluke M .85t	14	4	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ½
25¼	14⅛	FlyTiger wt		60	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
4⅝	3⅝	Foodram Sp		2	3½	3½	3½	
110¼	96¼	Ford Can 3a	7	z830	97	94½	97	+ 1½
12	8¾	Forest C .17	15	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10	5⅝	ForestL .20t		13	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
22⅜	15⅝	FoxStaP .28	14	12	15⅞	16½	15½	+ ⅛
10⅝	9¼	FPA Corp	11	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	FrankRl .76	14	11	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	8¾	FrankNu .32	11	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
12½	11	FrantzM .48	7	2	11	11	11	— ¼
20⅜	15¼	Fresnillo .40	15	19	16⅞	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Friend Frst	16	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25¼	16	Frigitronic	42	23	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅞
8⅛	5⅞	Frontier Air	7	54	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ½
5⅛	3⅝	FrontAir wt		26	5	4½	5	+ ⅜
		G						
13⅞	8¼	Gabriel Ind	8	6	9	9	9	
16	9⅝	Garan .26a	8	10	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	8	Garcia Corp	10	44	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	GaylrNtl .20	12	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12⅝	7	Gaynor Staf	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
14⅝	9¼	Gearhrt .24e	10	24	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
2¼	1⅛	Gen Alloys		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	2	Gen Buildrs	16	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
37¼	22⅞	G Cinma .32	13	76	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
7	5	GenEduc Sv	12	5	6⅛	6	6	
4⅝	3	G Empl .02e		4	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
7⅛	5¼	G Housewar	5	4	6¼	6⅛	6½	
9⅝	6⅝	Gen Interior		35	7⅝	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅝	Gen Plywod		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Recrat	8	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Gen Resrch	9	6	8⅛	8	8	
12¾	6	Genge Ind	10	10	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
4	2¾	Genisco Tch	18	5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
23	10⅝	Geon Ind	14	19	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Gerber Scl	22	9	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
22½	16¾	Giant F .50a	7	3	17	17	17	
7⅜	1⅞	Giant Str Cp	3	60	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8¾	7	GiantYel .40	21	49	8 5-16	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Gladng .13t	10	18	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	Glasrock Pr		8	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅜	Gln Ger .10r	8	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	GlobeSec Sy	8	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10¼	Glosger .22	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	9⅛	Glover Inc	7	9	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Gldblatt .36	8	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	17⅜	Golden Cycl	14	49	21	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅞
10⅝	6	Gold W Mob	13	20	6½	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
16	8¼	GoodLS .05e	8	x19	8½	8¼	8⅜	
23¾	18⅝	Gorm R .80	10	6	18½	18	18	— ⅜
9½	4½	Gouldinc wt		97	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
38⅝	30	Grainger .27	32	15	33	32⅜	33	+ ⅛
12	6½	Grand Auto	8	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Granite Mgt	15	53	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅝	6⅝	GrasVa .16a	9	3	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Gray Mfg	11	12	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ 1
1⅛	⅞	GreatAm In		128	1	1	1	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	GtBasin Pet	47	65	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	G LkCh .05e	12	15	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	5¼	GtLakR .05r	20	3	6	5⅞	6	
25½	10¼	Greenm .92t	10	4	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
18⅝	11⅛	GREIT 1.30	10	16	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	GryhdC .20e	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
32¼	20¼	GRI Cp .06	23	5	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ 1
18⅝	14⅜	GrossTlc .90	9	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
11	7⅜	Grow C .32b	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Gruen Ind		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	GSC En .05e	74	11	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅝	3¼	GTI Corp	41	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅜	Guilfrd Mills	5	9	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21½	18	GlfMR 1.55e	11	24	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	GulfMRlt wt		32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 10, 1973

INDUSTRIALS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4160	Abitibi	$ 10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
1413	Acklands	$ 13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1300	Agra Ind	$ 12⅜	12	12¼	+ ⅛
8421	Alta Gas T	$ 15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
1000	Alta Nat	$ 21¼	21	21	— ¼
9325	Algo Cent	$ 16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
265	Argus C pr	$ 13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
2145	Bank N S	$ 36⅛	35⅜	35⅞	— ⅜
10284	Bell Canad	$ 44	43⅞	43⅞	
200	BC Forest	$ 37⅛	37½	37⅛	
14500	Block Bros	335	300	305	
4009	Bovis Cor	270	255	27	+20
6491	BP Can.	$ 15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
5080	Bralor Res	260	245	250	+ 5
2533	Burns Fds	$ 18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
1038	Calgary P	$ 27¾	27½	27¾	— ¼
520	Can Malt	$ 32½	32	32⅛	— ¼
3220	C Packrs	$ 24⅞	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
2723	Can Perm	$ 21¼	21	21¼	
725	C Cablesy	$ 17⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
1230	C Hydro	$ 11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	
6833	C Imp Bank	$ 31⅞	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
1550	C Ind Gas	$ 8½	8⅜	8½	
175	Cdn Tire	$ 60	59½	59½	— ½
1603	Celanese	465	460	460	— 5
1065	C Holiday I	$ 13	12⅞	13	
18830	Con Bldg	330	290	295	— 5
2753	Con Distrb	$ 31¼	30½	31¼	+ ¾
2269	Cons Gas	$ 16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ¼
1200	Crush Intl	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
45	Cygnus A	$ 7¾	7¾	7¾	
310	Cygnus B	$ 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3733	Dofasco	$ 26½	26¼	26½	
485	Dom Store	$ 14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
640	Dupont	$ 32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
3549	Dylex L A	$ 10¾	10¾	10¾	
1290	Falcon	$ 71¼	73⅝	71¼	+ ½
330	Fed Grain	$ 9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
350	Fraser	$ 22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
310	GL Paper	$ 22⅛	22	22	
25	Gt W Life	$ 73	73	73	— ¾
2135	Greyhnd	$ 19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅝
11545	Guar Trst	$ 13	13	13	
2227	Gulf Can	$ 34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
3878	Hawker S	445	433	440	+ 5
5700	H Bay Co	$ 22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
600	Huron Eri	$ 31	30¾	31	— ¼
3010	IAC	$ 18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
203	Indusmin	$ 13	13	13	— ½
500	Inglis	$ 20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
500	Inland Gas	$ 11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
43273	Intpr Pipe	$ 25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
7302	Inv Grp A	$ 11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
3845	Kaps Tran	$ 8⅛	7⅞	8	
1230	Kaiser Re	320	315	315	— 5
5250	Koffler	$ 19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
733	Labatt	$ 28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
4203	LOnl Cem	350	355	360	+ 5
510	Laura Sec	$ 12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	— ¼
940	Lob Co A	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1260	Lob Co B	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
825	Loeb M	480	475	480	+ 5
4924	MB Ltd	$ 31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
125	M Lf Mills	$ 19	19	19	
100	Met Stores	$ 23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅞
932	Moore	$ 53	52⅜	52⅜	— ¼
1100	Morse A	$ 10½	10	10½	— ⅛
4563	Noranda	$ 50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	
3290	Nor Ctl G	$ 11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
3045	OSF Ind	$ 10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
2700	Oshawa A	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
626	Petrofina	$ 29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ½
3050	Rapid Dta	$ 11¼	11	11	— ⅛
2915	Reed Osir	$ 11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
320	Rothman	$ 16	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
1150	Scotts	$ 19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
560	Shell Can	$ 57⅛	57	57⅛	— ⅛
1765	Simpsons	$ 33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
2095	Simpson S	$ 53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
700	Slater Stl	$ 11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
2825	St Brodcst	$ 13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7642	Stelco	$ 35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
500	Teledyne	480	480	480	+ 5
2975	Texaco	$ 62½	61	61½	— ½
3710	Thom Nes	$ 13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
3455	Tor Dm Bk	$ 34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
635	Traders A	$ 19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
3884	Tr Can PL	$ 40⅛	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
1500	Trans Mt	$ 22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
990	Un Carbid	$ 18	17¾	18	+ ¼
3055	Un Gas	$ 11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
2350	Van Der	$ 10	9⅞	10	
3200	Weldwod	$ 18	17½	18	+ ½
1000	Wstburne	$ 15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
500	W Cdn Seed	$ 6	5⅞	5⅞	
14653	Weston	$ 22	21⅝	22	
220	White Pas	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
230	Woodwd A	$ 29⅛	29½	29⅛	+ ¼

MINES

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1150	Agnico E	355	350	355	
880	Betlim	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
37050	Brenda M	600	540	600	+60
12050	Brunswk	480	475	475	+ 5
8450	Camflo	655	635	655	+10
3050	C Tung	185	180	185	+ 7
1400	Cassiar	$ 12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
60751	Chemalloy	375	350	370	+15
2950	Coldstm	365	360	360	— 5
1200	C Morisn	211	211	211	
8900	C Rambler	410	400	405	+10
200	Conwest	695	695	695	— 5
100	Cop Fields	170	170	170	
2300	Craigmt	690	670	690	+10
2339	Donison	$ 34⅝	34½	34½	
4100	Dicknsn	375	360	370	
433	East Sull	300	300	300	+10
4987	Falcon C	$ 13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4100	Gnt Masct	325	320	320	
6450	Gibraltar	$ 11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
5000	Granduc	365	350	365	+15
130	Hollinger	$ 48	48	48	
2150	Int Mogul	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12053	Kerr Add	$ 13½	13⅛	13½	
50	Lab Min	$ 45	45	45	
2900	LL Lac	205	205	205	+ 2
2354	Madeline	470	460	460	
675	Mattgml	$ 37½	37¼	37¼	— ½
50	Newconx	540	540	540	
6400	Orchan	535	525	535	+ 5
1400	Pamour	475	455	455	—15
300	Patino N V	$ 24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
1650	Pine Point	$ 30⅝	30⅛	30½	
3380	Placer	$ 51½	51⅛	51½	
500	Rayrock	125	125	125	
3041	Sherritt	$ 16⅛	16½	16⅝	
3350	Steep R	170	166	166	— 2
1800	Sullivan	310	300	300	— 5
1900	Teck Cor A	410	390	410	+10
1466	Teck Cor B	370	360	365	
350	U Keno	490	485	490	+ 5
50425	U Siscoe	10⅛	920	985	—95
2100	Upp Can	279	270	275	
1400	Whithorse	375	325	375	— 5
5636	Willroy	114	107	114	+ 1
1600	Yk Bear	400	395	400	

OIL & GAS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg
3330	Alminex	625	610	620	
8900	Chieftan D	$ 11⅝	11½	11½	
500	Clarcan	630	580	580	—50
250	Gt Collads	875	875	875	+ 5
400	Gt Plains	$ 34	33⅜	34	
8200	Houston O	350	340	345	+ 5
40750	Lochiel	293	275	288	— 7
300	Page Pet	260	260	260	— 5
1675	PanCan P	$ 15⅛	15	15	
4129	Pan Ocean	$ 15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
2400	Petrol	135	133	135	
3200	Ram	287	271	271	—24
1710	Siebens	$ 13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
1750	Sundale O	770	740	740	
2800	Voyager P	600	580	595	+ 5

Total sales 2,074,275 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1257	Algoma	$ 16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
2202	Asbestos	$ 15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
2505	Bank Mont	$ 19½	19⅜	19⅜	
4285	Bombard	400	400	400	
166	Can Cement	$ 59½	59½	59½	
200	CanCmnt pf	$ 19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
1750	Cdn Int Pow	$ 13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
400	Com BusM	$ 14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
19471	Con Bath	$ 21½	21	21⅛	— ⅜
900	Dom Glass	$ 12½	12½	12½	— ¼
1325	Dom Text	$ 9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1200	Fncl Col	$ 11⅛	10⅞	11	— ¼
2950	Ivaco	$ 24	23½	24	+1½
1300	Laur Fin	$ 12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
1200	Molson A	$ 27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
600	Molson B	$ 28	28	28	
100	Phoenix C	500	500	500	+10
1325	Power Cp	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
1594	Price Co	$ 15¼	15	15	— ½
850	Royal Bank	$ 35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
500	Royal Trust	$ 25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
300	St L Colum	140	135	135	
612	Steinberg A	$ 28⅜	28½	28⅜	+ ⅛
800	Super Elec	205	205	205	+10
507	Zellers	$ 19⅝	19¾	19⅝	+ ¼

Total sales 1,302,049 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	144.6	144.6	144.8	135.3
Brussels	161.30	161.91	162.48	154.65
Frankfurt	151.76	151.38	156.21	143.53
London 30	463.7	459.1	509.5	436.5
London 500	193.85	192.87	217.86	188.25
Milan	109.67	110.63	116.96	95.18
Paris	109.7	108.7	110.1	99.8
Sydney	560.69	566.36	637.27	563.60
Tokyo (n)	376.03	360.16	422.48	370.00
Tokyo (o)	4916.96	4988.63	5359.74	4716.66
Zurich	383.3	384.4	418.8	382.6

(n) New. (o) Old.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on April 10, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.26	5.37
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.69	5.14
Incom	3.96	4.34
Insur	8.84	9.69
Advisrs	4.36	4.76
Aetna F	8.94	9.77
Afuture F	10.48	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.80	.87
Allstate	13.31	14.31
Alpha	14.15	15.46
Amcap	5.42	5.92
Am Diver	10.45	11.42
Am Eqity	4.63	5.07
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.10	8.86
Incme	8.89	9.72
Invest	8.37	9.15
Specl	7.67	8.38
Stock	8.05	8.80
Am Grth	6.09	6.66
Am Insit	unavail	
Am Invs	5.13	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.67	9.48
AmN Gth	2.59	2.83
Anchor Group:		
Capit	5.47	5.99
Grwth	8.55	9.37
Incme	7.67	8.41
Fd Inv	8.16	8.94
Vent	8.74	9.58
Wash N	12.84	14.07
Astron	4.08	4.46
Audax Fd	8.95	9.78
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.04	5.48
Fnd B	7.38	8.02
Stock	6.06	6.66
Scien	4.44	4.83
BLC Grth	unavail	
Babson	11.45	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.59	8.07
Bayrk Gr	5.89	6.27
Beacn Hil	10.33	N.L.
Beacn In	12.10	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.37	N.L.
Bark Gth	4.83	5.28
Bondstk	5.25	5.74
Bost Fdn	10.31	11.27
Brwn Fd	3.68	4.02
Bullock Calvin:		
Bulick	14.02	15.25
Candn	22.26	24.38
Divid	3.85	4.22
NatW S	10.33	11.32
NY Vnt	11.81	12.93
Burnh Fd	10.91	N.L.
CG Fund	10.78	11.65
Capam	7.74	8.48
Capit Gth	2.81	3.08
Capit Sh	5.92	6.49
Cap Trin	12.29	13.43
Cenlry Sh	13.40	14.64
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.37	12.43
Bond	9.58	10.47
Com St	1.44	1.57
Grwth	5.74	6.27
Incom	7.08	7.74
Specl	1.77	1.93
Vent	8.04	8.79
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	9.15	10.00
Frt Cap	6.33	6.92
Shrhld	7.77	8.49
Specl	6.93	7.54
Chemicl	11.05	12.08
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	10.24	11.19
Equity	3.51	3.84
Fund	10.63	11.62
Grwth	6.32	6.91
Incom	9.95	10.87
Vent	3.96	4.33
Colu Grth	12.74	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.27	1.37
Cwlth C	1.54	1.66
Comp Gr	6.98	7.63
Comp As	4.86	5.33
Comp Cp	5.45	5.97
Comp Bd	8.72	9.48
Comp Fd	8.25	8.97
Concord	10.14	N.L.
Cons Inv	12.25	12.75
Constel G	5.36	5.86
Cont Mut	7.93	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.90	8.64
Ctry Cap	14.76	15.95
Crn WDiv	5.91	6.46
Crn WDat	6.91	7.55
Davge Fd	10.40	N.L.
deVegh	63.89	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.64	11.63
Delaw	10.58	11.56
Delta	5.23	5.72
Dir Cap	5.34	5.85
Dodg Cox	15.67	N.L.
Drexel	11.75	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.81	12.94
Levge	15.58	17.07
Spl Inc	7.97	8.73
Third C	9.80	10.74
E&E Fd	3.42	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.94	8.70
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.74	10.64
Grwth	14.96	16.35
Incom	6.23	6.81
Specl	8.05	8.80
Stock	13.22	14.45
Ebrstdt	10.77	11.77
EDIE Spl	23.76	N.L.
EFC Management:		
Eq Gth	8.09	8.87
Eq Pro	3.16	3.46
Fd Am	7.97	8.73
Egret Gt	unavail	
Elfun Tr	17.29	
Emer Sec	4.54	4.96
Energy	11.89	N.L.
Equity F	8.85	9.67
Fairfld	8.99	9.83
Farm Bu	10.21	N.L.
Fed Rag	10.77	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.35	10.22
Capit	12.16	13.29
Contfd	9.28	
Conv.	7.72	8.06
Dstny	6.70	
Essex	11.56	
Evrst	11.84	12.94
Fidel	16.55	18.09
Purltn	9.78	10.69
Salem	4.43	4.84
Trend	25.58	27.96
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.53	N.L.
Incom	5.94	N.L.
Vent	4.30	N.L.
FstF.d Va	11.70	12.79
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.91	6.46
Grwth	7.63	8.36
Stock	8.49	9.30
Stock	8.49	9.30
Fst Mutl	8.70	N.L.
Fst Sier.r	4.19	4.59
Forum Group:		
Climb F	9.69	N.L.
100 Fd	12.24	N.L.
101 F.d	9.02	N.L.
Twen F	6.12	N.L.
Fnd Gt.h	4.84	5.29
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.41	5.91
Incom	11.97	13.08
Mutal	9.42	10.30
Specl	11.13	12.16
Foursq	9.49	10.37
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.14	10.02
Grwth	7.81	8.56
Utils	5.47	5.99
Incom	2.05	2.25
US Gov	9.91	10.86
Capit	5.28	5.70
Equit	4.55	4.99
FdF Dep	10.13	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.41	10.28
Impac	8.02	8.77
Ind Trd	12.41	13.56
Pilot	7.74	8.46
Gatewy	8.57	9.20
GE S& S	37.02	N.L.
Gen Sec	7.16	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	6.34	6.93
Balan	8.18	8.94
Com St	11.81	12.91
GrthFd A	4.75	5.19
Grth Ind	21.44	N.L.
Guard M	24.25	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.36	4.77
Grwth	7.09	7.75
Incom	6.15	6.73
H&C Fd	11.53	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.71	N.L.
Hedb G.or	8.48	9.27
Hedge	6.84	N.L.
Heritge	1.87	2.05
Hor Man	19.20	20.76
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.25	4.64
Incom	4.12	4.50
Trus sh	12.82	14.01
Trus un	3.46	N.L.
Imp Cap	10.31	11.27
Imp Gth	7.53	8.23
IncF Am	unavail	
Industry	3.30	3.62
INTGN	9.45	10.32
ICA	13.67	14.94
Inv Guid	7.96	N.L.
Inv Indic	4.17	
Inves Bos	unavail	
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	7.00	
IDS ndl	6.19	6.72
Mutl	10.07	10.95
Prog	4.70	5.16
Stock	20.73	22.53
Select	9.62	10.34
Var Py	9.00	9.78
Inv Rsrh	4.96	5.42
Istel	21.60	22.27
Ivy	7.72	N.L.
JP Grth	9.61	10.45
Janus F	17.05	N.L.
J Hanck	8.27	8.99
J Hanc St	8.81	9.58
Johnstn	26.55	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	5.26	5.77
Cus B1	19.19	20.07
Cus B2	20.27	22.22
Cus B4	8.93	9.79
Cus K1	7.65	8.38
Cus K2	6.43	7.05
Cus S1	23.70	25.98
Cus S2	11.58	12.70
Cus S3	8.55	9.37
Cus S4	4.64	5.09
Polar	4.13	4.52
Knickb	6.52	7.14
Knick Gt	8.01	8.77
Lenox Fd	5.64	
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	16.25	17.79
Lex Gr	8.31	9.08
Lex Rh	14.60	15.96
Librty Fd	5.93	6.48
Life Stk	6.73	7.35
Life Ins	8.63	9.43
Linc Ntl	8.47	9.26
Ling	3.63	
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.16	N.L.
Mut	14.98	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.76	7.31
A Bus	3.26	3.53
Bnd Db	10.83	11.84
Luth Bro	11.00	12.02
Luth Inc	9.77	10.68
Magna Funds:		
MagC	4.27	4.68
Incom	9.05	9.89
Pilgm	9.43	10.31
Manhtn	4.18	4.57
Mkt Gth	2.46	N.L.
Freed	8.27	9.04
Massachusett Co:		
Indep	7.78	8.53
Mass	11.86	13.00
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.89	12.99
MIG	13.81	15.09
MID	14.19	15.51
MFD	13.93	15.22
MCD	15.09	16.49
Mates	2.82	N.L.
Mathers	12.20	N.L.
Mid AM	unavail	
MONY F	11.50	12.57
Mut Ben	10.38	11.38
MIF Fd	7.99	8.64
MIF Gth	4.85	5.24
M OmaG	5.84	5.48
M. Omahl	9.44	10.26
Mut Shrs	16.12	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.00	N.L.
NEA Mut	10.60	10.82
Natl Ind	10.53	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.59	10.48
Bond	5.00	5.46
Divid	4.02	4.39
Grwth	7.95	8.69
Pf Stk	6.61	7.22
Incom	5.07	5.53
Stock	7.38	8.07
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.39	17.82
Groth	11.77	12.14
Side	17.24	18.74
Neuw Cet	5.07	N.L.
Neuw Fd	9.17	N.L.
New Wld	13.43	14.68
Newton	unavail	
Nich Strs	18.27	N.L.
Noreast	16.70	N.L.
Oceangr	4.73	N.L.
Omega	8.02	8.14
One WmS	17.03	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.82	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.75	8.47
AIM	10.84	11.85
Time	7.59	8.30
OTC Sec	10.41	11.32
Paramt M	8.16	8.92
Paul Rvr	7.53	8.23
Penn Sq	7.01	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.63	N.L.
Phila	7.33	8.03
Pine St	10.68	N.L.
Pine Tree	3.57	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.59	8.30
Fund	11.84	12.94
II	9.79	10.70
Plan Inv	10.46	11.43
Pilgrim	13.69	14.96
Price Funds:		
Grwth	28.57	N.L.
N Era	11.41	N.L.
N Horiz	31.49	N.L.
Pro Fund	9.40	N.L.
Pro Portf	unavail	
Provid	4.29	4.69
Prov Gth	8.83	9.65
Pru Sie	10.34	11.30
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	13.12	14.15
Equit	8.92	9.75
Georg	15.71	17.37
Grwth	11.45	12.51
Incom	8.38	9.16
Invest	10.33	11.07
Vista	10.53	11.51
Voyag	10.39	11.36
Revere	8.14	8.90
Rinfret	13.96	
Sagitars	2.45	N.L.
Schustr	9.13	9.98
Schust Sp	9.69	10.59
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	18.99	N.L.
Specl	33.00	N.L.
Balan	17.15	N.L.
Com St	11.12	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.69	4.04
Invest	7.04	7.72
Ultra	7.73	8.47
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	8.88	9.70
Sel Opp	10.69	11.98
Sel Spl	13.87	15.16
Sent Gth	10.03	10.90
Sentry F	15.14	16.46
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.63	3.97
Entrp	5.95	6.50
Flet Fd	4.41	4.82
Harbr	7.96	8.70
Legal	6.58	7.19
Pace	8.69	9.50
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	19.27	21.61
Incom	18.03	19.70
Invest	9.85	10.77
Sherm D	11.61	N.L.
Side Fd	7.44	8.15
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.62	9.42
Invest	11.14	12.17
Trust	8.53	9.32
Vent	10.69	11.68
SB Eqty	10.69	N.L.
SB I&Gr	12.06	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.68	13.28
Sw Invs	8.89	9.61
Swin Gt	7.10	7.68
Sover Inv	11.85	12.99
Spectra F	5.81	6.37
S&P IntD	8.82	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.99	5.45
Div Fd	5.33	5.83
Prog F	5.35	5.85
StFrm Gt	4.87	N.L.
S Frm In	9.82	N.L.
State St	48.72	49.22
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.34	N.L.
Asso F	1.28	N.L.
Invest	1.50	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	22.19	N.L.
Cap O	10.86	N.L.
Stock	15.90	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.44	7.06
Incom	8.75	9.59
Sumit	9.46	10.37
Tech	6.69	7.33
Sync Gth	7.81	8.54
TMR App	8.95	9.73
Teacher	9.83	10.03
Temp Gt	9.52	10.48
Towr Cap	5.91	6.46
Trns Cap	8.81	9.63
Trav Eq	10.99	12.04
Tudr Hed	12.86	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.73	2.99
TwnC Inc	4.04	4.43
USAA Gt	11.84	N.L.
US GovSe	10.25	10.71
Unif Mut	9.58	10.47
Unifund	9.53	10.42
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.35	15.68
Nat Inv	9.00	9.84
U Cap	10.38	11.34
Whtsh	13.43	14.68
United Funds:		
Accm	7.50	8.22
Bond	8.10	8.88
Con Gr	10.42	11.42
Con Inc	10.55	11.57
Incom	14.21	15.57
Scien	7.19	7.88
Vang	7.50	8.22
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	5.96	6.53
Incom	4.75	5.21
Lev Grt	8.04	8.81
Spl Sit	3.76	4.12
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	7.35	8.05
Comm	7.93	8.67
Specl	8.14	8.93
Vandrbt	5.78	6.32
Vangd	2.13	2.33
Vanta TN	6.72	
Var In P	4.22	4.59
Viking	5.87	N.L.
Wall St G	unavail	
Wash. M	11.93	13.04
Weing Eq	11.51	N.L.
Wellngtn Group:		
Explr	22.74	24.82
Ivest	10.40	11.37
Morg	11.65	12.73
Techv	7.61	
Trust	12.65	13.83
Welsl	12.21	13.34
Welltn	11.68	12.77
Windr	8.33	9.10
Wear Ind	3.98	4.36
Westf Grt	9.08	9.87
Wisc Fd	5.98	6.54
Ziegler	9.74	10.64

New Issue — This Advertisement appears as a matter of record only. — April 11, 1973

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BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR
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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44⅞	32⅞	Gulf Can .60	25	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
15½	9¾	GulfRep Fin	4	33	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
35	24⅛	Gifstrm LD	13	42	27¼	25	27¼	+ 2¼
H								
7	3⅜	Hallcft Hom	5	22	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10½	8⅞	HallsMot .40	6	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	7½	HamilC .15e	9	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
6¾	4⅝	Hampsh .29t	4	27	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
10	6⅞	Hampt S .32	8	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅞	7⅛	Hanvr Plan		23	7½	7	7½	+ ⅜
15	26⅞	Harland .15	31	42	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
5¾	9⅞	HartAlf .10p	10	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
17⅞	5⅝	Hartfld Zdy	7	13	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
6½	31⅞	Hartz Mt Fd	46	4	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅜
5⅛	2¾	Harvey Grp		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Harvey Strs	14	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	7½	Hasbro Ind	10	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9¼	7⅜	Hasting .20e	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3	Haydn St .20	7	65	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	6¼	Health Chm	9	2	7	6¾	6¾	
4⅞	2⅝	Holnick Inst	10	12	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	12⅞	Heltm 1.25e	10	28	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	11¾	HerMaj .48e	7	4	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
7⅞	6⅞	HiShear Cp	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	25⅞	Hillnbrand	16	35	28	27⅛	28	+ 1⅛
	5	Hillhaven	12	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Hiptronics	18	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Hofmn Ind	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	1⅝	Holly Corp	22	8	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
	32⅞	HomeOA .50	39	5	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
	19⅝	HormelG .81	13	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	8⅛	Horn Hardrt			8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	16	Hoskins 1	9	3	16⅛	15¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
	19⅝	HospM 1.67e	11	13	20	19¾	19¾	
	1½	HospMig wt		4	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
	20⅛	Hosp Mtr In	17	208	22½	21½	22½	+ 1⅛
	20⅞	Hotel I 2.07e	9	7	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
	8½	House Vi .32	12	5	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
	20⅞	Houst Oil M	21	49	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
	40⅞	HubellA 1.08	15	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
	40½	HubellB 1.08	15	16	41⅞	41	41	
	60	Hub pfA1.75	3	3	60⅞	60½	60⅞	+ ⅛
	46¾	HudBOG .60	32	1	47	47	47	— ⅛
	4¼	Hudson Gen		3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	11⅞	Huffmn .40e	9	15	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ½
	4⅞	HumfHr .42t	7	2	5	5	5	
	19¼	HuskyOil .15	16	93	21½	20¾	21	+ ¼
	6⅞	Hycel Inc		105	8	7⅛	7⅞	— ⅛
	17¼	Hydrm pf.60		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
I								
	19½	ICM R 1.76e	11	18	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
	1¼	Ill Wrld Enc		6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
	5¼	IMC Magnet	7	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
	4½	ImocoG .10e	5	3	5	4⅞	5	
	36¾	ImpOil .60	26	55	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	+ ⅛
16	2⅛	ImGrLt .10e	11	32	2 7-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	
	3⅞	InarcoCo .12	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	7	IndianHd wt		10	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅞
	11½	Inexco Oil	24	385	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
	1⅝	Inflight Pict		2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
	5⅛	InlandCr .08	9	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
	7⅛	Instron Co	12	19	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅛	Instrum Sys	14	36	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
	6¼	IntegRe .19t	8	23	7½	7	7¼	— ⅛
	3	Intrmedco	15	25	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
	⅞	Intl Banknot		169	1	⅞	⅞	
	7½	Int Foodsvc	8	17	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	4	InFuneral S	7	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	12	IntGenin .70	7	5	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
	10⅛	Int Prot .10	10	16	12⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
	4⅛	Int Sea .35r	6	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
	3⅛	Int Streich		2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
	3½	Interphoto	10	7	5	5	5	+ ⅛
13		Intersystm	11	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
L								
3⅞	2	LaBarge		8	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
20⅞	10½	Lafay Radio	7	51	12	11¼	11½	— ⅝
4½	3⅞	LAiglon App		9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4	2½	Lake Shore	387	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	9	LaMaur .36	10	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
8½	6	Lane W .41t	8	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6½	5	LaPointe .20	6	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅞	2¼	Lndmrk Ld	27	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6	3¼	Laneco Inc	8	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
16⅞	14⅛	LarwR 1.22e	11	20	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
1⅞	1⅛	LarwinR wt		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35	23⅛	LCA Corp	14	334	26	25¼	25¾	
11½	3⅜	LCA Cp wt		411	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14	8⅞	LeGran Cp	11	12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
20	11⅞	Lea Ronl .20	13	11	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	6	Leader Intl		20	8½	6¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5	Leadr Hous	12	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2	Leasc Co wt		206	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
25	17	Leo Entr .30	12	16	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
7¼	5½	Lee Natl	25	27	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	10½	Leigh Pr .40	6	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
13⅞	7½	Leisure Tec	6	23	9	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅛
55⅞	41¼	LernerSt .96	8	68	43¼	41½	43⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	26½	LernerSt wt		118	29	27⅞	29	+ 1½
18⅞	11¼	LesFay .32b	7	19	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	10⅛	LewisBF .20	9	2	11⅛	11	11	
4½	2⅛	Librty Leas		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	LillAnn 11.3t	9	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¾	Lincoln Am		4	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
22	17	Lloyds Elec	8	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	2	Lodge Ship		15	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
19¼	9⅞	LoewThe wt		222	10⅞	10	10⅞	— ⅛
4¼	2½	Logistic Ind	10	24	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
12⅛	10½	LaGenSv .60	12	10	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
5¼	4⅛	LSB In .55t	8	11	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4	2¾	LTVCorp wt		34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Luby Corp	6	8	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
9	6¼	Lundy Elec	10	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Lynch Corp		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
M								
2⅛	1⅝	Macro Chal		5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
1⅞	1¼	Mallry Ran	62	104	1¼	1	1¼	
8	3⅞	MamMrt .22		33	4⅛	3⅞	4	
6¾	4⅝	Mangel Strs	11	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11	7¾	Manst T .50	6	10	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
15½	7⅜	Marinduqe	12	56	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	— ⅛
10¼	6¾	Mark Contrl	24	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
4⅞	3⅞	Marlene Ind	16	2	4	4	4	
9½	6½	Marshall Fd	4	15	6⅞	6½	6⅞	— ¼
9½	6⅛	Marshal Ind	12	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅞	8⅞	Masland .40	7	7	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	12⅛	Masnelln .20	8	8	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Masters Inc	6	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	MaterR .10e	19	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
7⅞	5	Mau'Bro .20	8	17	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11¼	9¾	Mau'e'l .20e	11	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¾	McCrory wt		10	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
10½	7¼	McC'o wt n		48	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
16½	8⅞	McCull Oil	8	167	9¾	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	17	McDonh .40	8	14	19½	19	19½	+ ½
6½	3⅜	McKeon Cn	5	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ½
5	2⅛	MDC Corp	4	2	2½	2½	2½	
15⅛	12½	Means FW 1	9	4	13½	13	13	
16⅛	10¼	Medalst 2.8	8	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅝
10⅝	5¼	Medco Jwly	4	10	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
13	6⅞	Medenco 08	9	15	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
43½	34¼	MediaGn 54.	18	13	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛

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N								
5	3½	Napco Ind	9	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅞	5	Narda Micr	8	28	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅜	3¼	Nat Alfalfa	11	13	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	NatBellas H	23	12	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅛	N Distr 1.0e	11	28	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
21⅞	12¼	Nat Gen wt		70	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	1⅝	Nestle LeM		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	10⅛	Newcor .60	8	3	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
48⅞	34	NEng Nuclr	27	5	35	34¼	34¾	
6¼	5⅛	NHamp Ball	14	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1½	1	Newidria M	50	62	1⅛	1	1	
2⅛	16	NMexA .84f	50	9	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Newpark Rs	13	8	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
18½	11¼	N Proc .35e	15	80	10½	11½	11½	— 1
15½	12¾	NYTimes .60	13	9	14⅞	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅛	NiagFS .20a	6	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
6⅞	4⅛	Nichols SE	7	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	
23½	20¾	NJBPI 2.01e	10	73	21⅝	21	21	
2⅛	1½	NMS Indust		13	2	2	2	
12¼	8½	Noel Indust	7	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
26¾	23⅝	Norf So Ry	100	16	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
5½	2⅞	NorAm Dev	5	4	3	2⅞	3	
5½	2⅞	NorAm Dev	5	4	3	2⅞	3	
5¼	2⅛	NoAmMt wt		4	3	2⅞	3	
15¼	9	NorAm Roy	12	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5¼	NorCdn Oils	21	46	7 5-16	7⅛	7 3-16	
60⅛	56¼	N IPS pf4.25		z120	57¼	56½	57⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	19	NNGMob wt		152	25⅜	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
7¼	5w2	Novo Corp	6	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Nuclear Dat		11	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
26⅞	16⅛	NumacO Gs	33	13	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
O								
42¼	24½	Offshore Co	12	10	25½	25¼	25½	
23⅝	18⅞	OhioBrass	1 13	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
20	13⅞	Oh Sealy .20	16	x4	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
25½	18¾	OKC Crp .80	7	12	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	Old Town		11	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Olla Ind	6	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
42¾	30⅛	OnanCp .20e	14	111	32	31⅞	31⅞	
77	55¼	OOkep 4.23e	12	2250	72	70¾	70¾	— 1⅛
28⅝	15½	OpenRd Ind	10	64	17⅞	16⅞	17½	+ 1
7	3½	Orignl .22e	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
19⅝	14⅞	OriolHo .10h	8	3	15	15	15	
2⅞	2⅝	Ormand Ind	14	14	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
11½	8⅝	OSullivn .50	8	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
21	13⅞	Outdr Sprt 1	12	6	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅞	OverhDr .32	11	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	5	Overs Secur		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
41	31½	Over Sh .10e	13	19	33	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Oxford Elec	54	2	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	OxfdEl pf.56		z100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11¼	6⅞	OxfdFst .20r	9	54	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
6⅝	5	Ozark Airlin	13	50	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
P-Q								
10½	7	P&A Ind 1e	9	16	10¼	10¼	10¼	
2¼	1¼	P&F Indust	20	6	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
3½	2⅛	Pac Csl Prp		26	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	20⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		3	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
20	18⅞	PGE pf 1.37		2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
17⅛	16⅞	PGRd pf1.25		9	17⅛	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
15¼	14½	PG 4.3pf1.09		2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
28⅞	27	PG 8.1pf2.04		10	28¾	28⅞	28⅞	+ ½
27½	25⅞	PG 7.8pf1.96		9	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	P Holdg .34	9	12	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
66⅛	61⅞	PacLt pf4.75		z20	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅜
64	58½	PacLt pf4.50		z70	59½	59½	59½	
61½	55	PacLt pf4.36		z30	58	57	57	+ ½
16¼	14¾	PNwTel 1.04	10	7	15¼	15	15⅛	
68⅞	63½	Pac PL pf 5		z100	66½	66½	66½	+ 1½
19	13⅞	PacSv L .28	6	7	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	11½	Pall Corp	20	8	13	12¾	12¾	
9	5½	PalomF .05e	5	27	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
18½	15¼	PaloM 1.64e	9	10	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
2½	1¼	PalmrMl wt		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅞	2	Pantasote		19	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅜	ParaPkg .20	7	2	5½	5½	5½	
8	6	ParkEle .41t	17	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
13	6¾	Parkwy Dis	9	5	6¾	6½	6½	

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7⅝	4⅝	Pulte Hmes	5	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	PuntaGrd Is	5	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	7	PuritFsh .20	5	104	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
19¼	12⅛	PutnmS .36	8	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
18⅝	10⅛	Quebcor Inc	51	15	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
R								
15½	12¼	Ranchrs Ex	25	7	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
34½	25	RangrO Can	91	17	29⅛	28⅞	29⅞	+ ⅝
34⅞	25⅝	Ransbrg .52	12	4	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅛
6¾	4⅛	RapdAm wt		45	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
7	4⅞	Rath Pack		14	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
7	4⅞	Ray Resrcs	17	59	5¾	4⅝	5⅝	+ ⅞
10⅛	7⅛	RaymPr .40	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	RB Indust	9	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23½	19⅞	Rit RT 2.03e	10	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	21¼	Recrion Crp	7	28	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ¼
3½	2	Reaves Telc	10	3	2⅞	2	2	
17¼	14⅞	RefrigT .12e	11	6	15	15	15	
12	10	Rem Ar .80	8	10	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ½
2	⅞	RepMtln wt		17	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
51	30½	RepNat NY	8	155	33	31⅞	37⅞	+ 1¼
68¾	48¼	ReschCt .08	42	16	55½	54⅞	55½	+ ⅜
11⅝	7⅞	Reserve OG	22	101	9	8⅝	8⅝	
9¾	6⅞	Resistfix .23	9	43	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4¼	2¾	Resrtsintl A		108	3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
5¾	4	Resrtsintl B		3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Rest Assoc		16	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
8¼	3⅜	Rex Nor .14t	6	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	RH Med Svc	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅞	8⅛	Riblet Prod	5	11	9⅞	8½	8½	— ½
5½	3⅝	Richford In		48	4⅝	4	4⅞	+ ⅝
6⅞	2¾	Richton .20	4	1114	3	2	2	— ⅞
8⅝	6¼	RicoArg Mn		10	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
2½	1	Riker Maxs		16	1⅛	1	1	
1⅝	½	Riker Mx pf		4	¾		¾	
27⅞	10¼	Riley Co	18	33	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅛
28¼	20⅛	RioAlgm .40	22	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	11	RisdonM .36	7	16	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ½
10	6⅞	RitFin .20b	13	2	9⅛	9½	9½	
15⅝	9⅛	Robino Lad	6	6	9⅝	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
32½	20¾	Robintech	31	76	30⅛	29½	29½	— ½
6⅛	4⅝	Roblin Ind	5	6	5	5	5	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅞	Rockway .80	7	4	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
3	1½	Rockw Cmp	17	163	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
25	18	Rogers Corp	20	9	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Roland Intl	7	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
13¼	7	Rollins Intl	8	10	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Ronco Telep	6	16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
10¾	6⅞	Rossmor Cp	6	55	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Rossmor wt		4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
26½	18	Rowan .14	15	13	20	19½	20	+ ¼
12⅞	8	Rowind .60t	13	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Royal Amer	59	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ½
3⅞	2¼	RoyBus .32r	6	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6	3¼	RoyBch Col	4	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	RPS Prod		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1¾	RSC Indust	26	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅞	3⅞	Ruddick Cp	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Rusco Ind	28	101	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ½
4⅛	2⅞	Russeks Inc	5	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	
15½	10½	RussIMII .40	6	17	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ 1
33¼	20	Rust Crt .30	11	4	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
29¼	13½	Ryan H .05e	12	16	16¼	15⅞	16¼	— ⅛
31⅞	23	Rydr Sys wt		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
S-T								
43⅝	32¾	SabineR .44	23	33	34½	33½	34½	+ 1⅛
5½	4	SaftranSy A	4	21	4	4	4	
21⅛	15¾	StJohnsT .62	5	2	16¼	16	16¼	
8⅞	7¼	Salem Corp	125	9	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
30⅝	19½	Sambo Rest	27	82	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅞	S Carlo .82r		10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
119	115	SDgo pf9.84		1	116	116	116	— 1¼
105	102	SDgo pf7.80		2	103⅛	103¼	103⅞	— ⅛
103½	96	SDgo pf7.20		1	98	98	98	
14½	13⅞	SDie G pf 1		1	14	14	14	— ⅛
48	34⅞	San JW 2.06	10	9	44	43½	43½	— ½
7⅛	5¼	Sanitas .12	12	34	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Sargent Ind		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅛	10⅝	Saundr L .10	9	x5	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ¼
7	4½	Savoy Ind		3	5	5	5	
8½	7⅛	Schemuit Ind	8	8	8½	8⅜	8½	
3⅞	3	Schiller Ind		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Sci Mgt .08e	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	9	Scient Atlan	20	6	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Scottec Cp	7	17	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	21⅞	ScottyHo .05	31	114	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼
19¼	15	Scurry Rain	157	28	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛

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9½	6⅞	Sigma Inst	9	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
18½	13⅝	SignalCo .60	10	23	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	9	SikesCp .20	10	x17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9	6⅛	Simplex Ind	7	11	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅝	17⅛	Simplex Wir		14	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅜
3⅛	2½	Siskin SmRl	16	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅞	SkyCity Strs	10	5	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3	SMDInd .28t	7	8	3	3	3	
11¼	5	Solitron .06		21	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
16⅝	10½	Sonder Brdc	8	15	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
9¼	7⅞	Sorg Paper		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
38½	16	Soundsn .40	8	264	18⅝	17⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
115½	112⅛	SCE pf8.96		3	116½	116½	116½	+ 1½
105⅛	103	SCE pf7.58		1	103	103	103	
20⅞	19⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	18⅞	SC 5.5pf 1.30		11	18½	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
17	16	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	14⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	13⅞	SC 4.0pf 1.02		5	13¼	14¼	14¼	
6½	4½	Sou Roy 1.25	34	11	58	57½	57¾	+ ⅛
39¼	33	Swstinv .70a	15	243	38⅞	37⅜	38½	+ 1⅛
24½	14	Specty Resl	11	13	17	16	17	— 1
7¼	5⅞	Spector Ind	19	2	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
10	7⅛	Spectra .24	7	5	8⅛	8	8	
7⅝	5⅛	Spectro .18b	8	x5	5½	5½	5½	
7	5⅞	SpedOP .11	41	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
8½	5⅛	Speizmn Ind	4	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
9⅛	6⅛	Spencer .32t	6	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅞	9⅛	Splentex .62	5	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14½	8⅝	SSP In .12r	6	4	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Std Containr	9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	Std Dredge		4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	StdDredg pf		z100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
25¼	13⅞	StdMotA .42	11	7	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
2½	2⅛	StdPac Corp	9	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
37½	31	StdProd 1	6	41	34	32⅞	34	+ 3
28¼	23⅞	St Shrs .1.42t		14	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
24	17¼	StThoms .36	8	x9	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	17	Stange .20	19	4	17¾	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
10¼	9¼	StarSmk .69	6	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
15¼	8½	Starrett Hou	7	7	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	StateSL .48e	5	12	12⅝	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
21¼	14⅛	Stathsm Ins	16	41	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
5⅛	4	Stelmet Inc	12	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12⅛	7⅛	Stelber Ind	11	52	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	
1½	13-16	Stellar Ind		8	1	⅞	1⅛	
31⅛	19	Stepn Ch .28	14	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Sterl Electr		3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
5½	4	SterlPre .28t	8	39	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ¼
15⅛	8⅞	Sterndent	9	87	10¼	9⅞	9¾	— ½
47⅞	38	Sternco A	44	2	42	42	42	+ ¼
7⅝	4½	Stevcoknil	4	26	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	15½	StopShop .90	8	3	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
18⅞	12⅞	STP Cp .60	11	28	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Strattn Grp	10	9	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
5½	4⅝	Struth Wells		11	5	4⅞	5	
2⅛	1½	Summit Org	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	SunCityl .25	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22	19⅞	SunElec Cp	16	55	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	6	Sunair .12e	9	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅞	Sup Ind Intl	10	8	9½	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
17½	11½	SupSurg Mf	14	21	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅝
29	19½	Superscop	8	84	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Supronics		1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
9	5⅛	Susquhana	13	24	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	10⅝	Susqu pf.50k		2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	SuhrMfg wt		8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ¼
8⅞	5	Synalloy	8	2	5	5	5	
87¼	46½	Syntex .40	18	432	58½	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Sysco .05e	16	6	23⅛	23	23	— ¾
9⅝	4⅛	System Eng	19	36	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
17½	14½	TastyB .88a	9	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		18	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
13½	8¼	Techcl Oper	16	8	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
3	2	Techcl Tape	10	275	2	2	2	— ⅛
19¼	10⅝	Tchnicolor	10	62	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅜
3	1⅞	Technitrol		4	2	2	2	
27¼	16	Teleflx 1.29t	8	11	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
34½	21¼	Teleprompt	27	515	25	23⅞	23½	— 1⅛
3⅛	1½	Telex Cp wt		34	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Tenna Corp		17	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
8	5¼	Tenneco wt		11	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
2⅞	1¼	Tenney Eng		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Tensor Cp	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	45	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
25¾	19½	TesoroPt wt		18	21½	20⅞	21⅛	
8	5½	Texasint Co	13	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅞	5	Texstar	6	14	5	4⅞	5	
25¼	14½	Textron wt		3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	3¾	TFI Co Inc	10	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅞	ThorMk .20r		3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
11⅞	9⅛	Thrftmt .05e	312	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
14¼	7¼	Tidwell .30	7	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅝	Timple Ind	7	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Titmus Opt	117	12	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	— ⅜
11½	5⅛	Tolchin Inst	8	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	
58	55⅞	TolEd pf4.25		z175	57	57	57	— 1½
23⅝	17	TonkaCp .40	11	31	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ⅜
24½	12⅛	ToppsG .20e	14	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
18¼	16½	Torin .40b	9	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
8	5½	TownCnt .20	7	20	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
10⅝	7¾	TranLux .35	22	3	8¼	8⅛	8½	
1⅞	1¼	Trnsair .01e		15	1¼	1¼	1¼	
26⅞	16	TWA wt		914	23½	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
9¼	6½	Treadw .31t	9	5	7	7	7	
9½	6⅞	TriStMt .05e	6	2	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2 7-16	TubosM .24e	8	52	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
9¼	5⅛	Tuffco Corp	6	24	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
28½	22	Turner C .1a		2	21¾	21⅜	21¾	— ⅜
13½	6⅞	TwinFair In	7	51	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
14⅝	6⅛	Tyco Labs	9	20	13⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
U-V								
2¾	1⅞	UIP Corp	11	2	2	2	2	
12⅝	11¾	UnFinl .74t	7	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27½	24½	UnaTr 2.32e	10	13	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Unam Tr wt		6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
11	8¼	UnAirPr .43	7	78	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
4	3⅛	UnAsbes .07	6	43	3⅝	3 5-16	3 5-16	— 1-16
2⅝	1½	UnBrand wt		52	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
18¾	16½	UnCosF .82t	72	6	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	9¼	Un Dollar St	7	4	10	10	10	
3	2¼	Unit Foods	7	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅞	4½	UnNat Corp	23	26	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
1½	½	UnNatCp wt		10	11-16	⅝	11-16	+ 1-16
1¼	¾	Un Nat wt n		32	15-16	⅞	⅞	
11	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70		7	10½	10½	10½	
19⅞	13	UnP Dy .60a	5	6	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
32⅝	25⅞	USBnT 1.57a		27	28¾	28⅝	28½	— ⅛
7⅝	6¼	US Cer .10e	9	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
19⅞	10⅞	US Filter	14	93	11⅝	11	11	
27¾	18½	USLsR 1.70e	14	14	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
2⅝	1⅝	USLsg R wt		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2	USNat Rsrc		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅞	6⅞	US Radium	9	6	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
16⅛	15	USRIIIn 1.36	16	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
10½	6½	US Reducin	8	28	9⅜	9	9	— ⅜
14⅞	9⅝	USRubR .54	9	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
29½	21	Unitek Corp	19	9	23	22¾	22¾	
31	22⅞	Unity Buy S	20	60	25½	24½	25½	+ 1
5	3⅝	UnivCig .05e	9	59	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
2⅞	1¾	Un Conr .04t	25	1	2	2	2	
17⅝	11⅞	Unv Marion		11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ¼
9⅛	5	Univ Resrcs	43	98	8¾	8¼	8¼	
12⅝	10¼	Univ Sav .22	7	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
20¼	12⅞	UrisBldg wt		23	20¼	19¾	20	+ ⅜
8⅞	5⅝	URSSSystms	9	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
13⅞	9⅞	Utah IdS .20		7	10	10	10	
7	4⅝	UVInd wt		13	5⅜	5	5	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	Val DOr Ind	6	19	4	4	4	+ ¼
20⅝	8⅞	ValleS 1.26t	10	13	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4	Valley Mtal	32	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅝	10⅝	Valmac .20r	7	12	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
6⅞	5	Velspar .24	9	2	5	5	5	
5⅞	3¼	ValueLin D		6	3½	3⅜	3¾	
15⅞	9⅝	VanDorn .28	9	12	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Varo Inc	13	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
23	15¾	Veeco .14e	12	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17	9½	Venicin .20b	7	29	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
3¼	2½	Veril Indust		2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Vernitron	9	111	3⅛	3	3	
5½	3	Vertipil Inc	11	26	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10¾	6⅝	Vesely Co	16	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¼	Vetco Offsh	38	296	22¼	21½	21¾	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅛	Viatech Inc		4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Viewlex		25	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Viking Genl	2	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Vikoa Inc		17	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
17⅞	8⅞	Vintage Ent	7	12	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	VLN Corp	9	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Vol Merch	31	9	3¾	3½	3¾	
7½	5	Vulc Cp .10	15	28	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	8	11	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
W-Y-Z								
7⅝	5¾	WabMag .10	21	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9¼	Wacknht .28	13	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
5¼	3¾	WadlEq .10e	10	22	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	13½	WagnrEl .48	8	1	14	14	14	— ¼
10⅝	6¾	Wainoco Oil	20	68	7½	6 13-16	6 13-16	— ⅝
17¾	15⅝	WalcoN .20r	6	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
22¼	13⅝	WardCR Dg	18	23	15¾	15	15	— ⅝
2½	1⅛	WardFds wt		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4½	WardsCo .20	11	x2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	4⅞	WarC pfC.05		x271	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ½
37	24	WasPstB .40	11	36	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
15	13⅛	WasRIT 1.04	7	13	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	4½	Weiman Co	8	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4¼	Weld Tu Am	14	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8	6½	Wellco Ent	6	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
23⅝	12⅛	WellsNat Sv	18	16	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅜
22¼	13¼	WestChP .72	11	23	14	14	14	+ ⅛
61¾	59¾	WTex pf4.40		z20	59½	59½	59½	— ½
3⅞	2	Westats Pil		23	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
2⅞	1½	Westby Fsh		65	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
6¾	5⅛	Westrn Pet	20	2	5 5-16	5¼	5¼	— 1-16
19⅞	15	Westn Finl	6	33	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ 1⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Wstrn Orbis		14	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
5½	2½	WstPac I wt		121	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
15¾	9⅞	Westran Ind	12	29	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
11¼	8½	Whitaker .34	7	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
4⅞	3	Whitehall El	7	6	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Whittakr wt		61	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
2½	1½	Wichita Ind		8	1⅝	1½	1½	
4⅞	2¾	Willcx Gibb	7	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Wmhous .20	8	8	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
5⅛	4	WilshrO .20t	23	38	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8¼	Wilson .20e	13	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	WilsonBr .29	6	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	8½	Winklmn .40	6	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Winston Mil	7	25	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
63	58	Wis P pf4.50		z260	62	60¼	62	+ 2⅜
16	5	WolfHB .24	5	60	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅝	6⅝	Wolv Ind .32	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	Wood In .72t	9	4	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅜
13	9¼	Woodmoor	8	21	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
12⅞	7	Worces Cont	7	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
12⅝	10⅛	Work Wr .60	6	8	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
16⅝	10¾	Wrather Cp	68	50	13¼	13	13	
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har	49	67	1 9-16	1½	1½	+ 1-16
10¼	5	WTC Air .10	14	33	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
40¾	21½	WUI In .10e	12	10	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Wyle Labs	12	11	3⅝	3½	3½	
29⅞	16	Wynn Oil	10	16	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
5⅞	4	Wyomising	31	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	Yates Ind	19	91	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅝
4¾	3⅝	Zero Mfg	37	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	ZimHom .24	17	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	2	Zion Foods		12	2	2	2	

European Gold Markets

April 10, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London*	91.00	91.00	—
Zurich	91.00	91.00	+ 0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)*	94.53	93.91	— 0.43

U.S. dollars per ounce.
*Prices are for early and late fixings.

Eurodollars

April 10, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Pix	7 3/8	7 5/8	— 1/16
One Month	7 7/8	8	— 3/8
3 Months	8	8 1/8	— 1/16
6 Months	8 1/4	8 3/8	—
One Year	8 1/4	8 3/8	—

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	85.80
Algembank	385
Amrobank	83.00
A'dam	267
Fokker	41.30
Heineken	317.90
H.V.A.	100.80
Holland-Am.	261
Hoogovens	86
K.L.M.	113.20
Philips new	39.53
Robico	253.40
Rolinco	169
Royal Dutch	125.70
Unilever	159.80
Ver.Mach.	162

Brussels

Arbed	4,830
Ast.d.Mines	2,320
Cock-Ougree	1,360
Electrobel	7,050
Lambert	2,870
Pétrofina	4,870
Ph.Gevaert	1,580
Soc.Générale	3,040
Solvay	3,100
Un.Minière	1,720

Düsseldorf

AEG	149.30
Aug.Thyssen	83.30
BASF	157.60
Bayer	133.80
Commerzbk	225
Cont.Gummi	124
Daimler-Benz	395
Demag	195.50
DeutBank	310
DresdeBank	241
Gels Aktien	90.60
Hoechster	151
Hoesch	65.10
Karstadt	435
Kaufhof	302
KHD	127.90
Lufthansa	67
Mannesmann	212
Metallgesell	297
Rheinstahl	141.10
RWE new	152.80
Siemens	304.50
Veba	142
Volkswagen	163.50

London

Hudson-Bay	10.08
ImpChem	2.83
Mar&Spen	2.51
MetalBox	2.62
Nichols	0.75
RandMines	2.40
RankOr	4.52
RoyalDutch	£19½
R.T.Z.	2.50
Shell	3.42
Tube Invest	4.67
Union Cor	3.32
Vickers	0.98
War L3½	£36 3/16
West Deep	6.32
West Drief	£14
West Hold	£14¼
West Min	1.57
Woolworth	0.89
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Anglo-Am Cp	4.05
Anglo-Amin	£20½
BarclayBank	3.74
BeechamGr	2.85
Bowater	2.05
Brit.AmTob	2.77
Brit.Oxyg	0.75
Brit.Pet	5.44
BLMC	0.33½
Chartered	2.28
Courtaulds	7.54
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeerD	3.54
Decca Rec	3.52
Distillers	1.58
Dunlop	0.99
El Muslind	1.66
FreeStGed	7.90
GEC	1.37
GlaxoGr	3.96
Gt.UnivSt	2.40
Guinness	1.50
Hawker-Sidd.	4.15

Milan

Fiat	2,531
Finsider	33.50
Generali	74,010
Italsider	448
LaRinas	250
Montedis	638
Olivetti	1,493
Pirelli	1,027
SnlaVisco	1,750
Terni	150

Paris

AirLiquide	406
Allmentaire	188
Alsthom	122
BSN	1,419
Carrefour	5,890
Cim.Lafarge	232
Citroën	88.70
Cie.Bancaire	719
CFP	205.50
CGE	483
CCF	173.90
DBA	305.70
Ferodo	641
GerDanone	368.50
Hachette	353
L'Oréal	2,785
Mach.Bull	68.20
Michelin	2,150
Nickel	70.90
Nobel	101.60
Nord	35.80
Paribas	245.50
PUK	146
Penarroya	50
Pernod	638
Perrier	318.90
Peugeot	528
Rh.Poulenc	186.10
RousselUcl	344
St.Gobain	197.10
Schneider	170
Suez	395
Thomson	217.20
Usinor	121
Wendel	38

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,050
Bally	N.A.
B.Boveri	965
Ciba-Geigy	1,850
Cr.Suisse	3,790
Fischer	1,030
HoffRocheb	175,000
Nestlé	4,090
Sandoz	3,525
Sté B.Suisse	3,855
Sulzer	3,125
U.B.Suisses	4,300



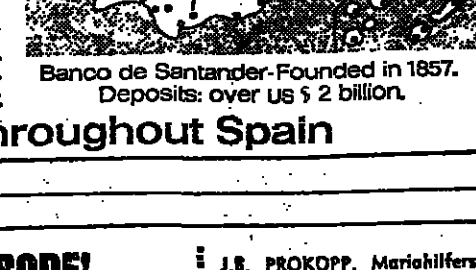
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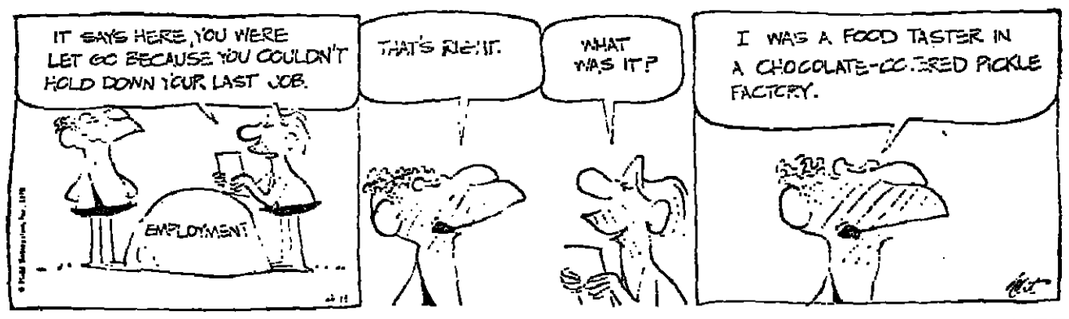
Condensed Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1972

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash and Due From Banks	$465,246,233	Deposits	$1,444,364,204
Securities	316,572,138	Funds purchased	247,750,000
Loans	841,989,430	Other liabilities	24,616,815
Funds sold	148,325,000	**Total Liabilities**	**1,716,731,019**
Banking premises and equipment	32,469,599	Reserve for possible credit losses	13,574,314
Other assets	32,422,792	**CAPITAL ACCOUNTS**	
		Common Stock	32,200,000
		Surplus	53,040,000
		Retained earnings	21,481,859
		Total Capital Accounts	**106,721,859**
Total Assets	**$1,837,027,192**	**Total Liabilities, Reserve and Capital Accounts**	**$1,837,027,192**

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

At a recent bridge festival in Tel Aviv, the winners of the final event, a team competition, scored heavily on the diagramed deal thanks to a good opening lead at one table and good play at the other.

Both teams reached six spades and West was on lead after the auction shown, which began with an Acol two-bid showing a strong distributional hand worth eight or nine tricks. He made a good decision by leading a heart, dummy's second suit.

South was not inclined to risk immediate defeat by taking the heart finesse, and even if he had done so his slam would have failed. In practice he took the heart ace, led to the spade ace and ruffed a diamond. The appearance of the diamond queen showed that the suit would not break well, and he did well to emerge with 11 tricks.

In the replay, the opening lead was the club ten, and the jack was played from dummy. It was very hard for East to know that the winning defense was a heart right into the jaws of dummy's A-Q, a play that would have broken a vital communication line for South. In practice, East returned a club, and South took full advantage of his opportunity.

He discarded a diamond, won with the club king in dummy, cashed the spade queen and led to his ace. A diamond ruff was revealing, and a club was ruffed. The position was now this:

NORTH
♠ 10
♡ AQ106
◇ —
♣ 64

WEST
♠ J
♡ K854
◇ —
♣ Q9

EAST
♠ —
♡ J97
◇ 10986
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ K
♡ 3
◇ AKJ75
♣ —

The lead of the spade king removed West's last trump and put pressure on East. He could not spare a diamond, so he gave up a heart. Three tricks later it was West's turn to be in trouble.

When South led his last diamond winner, West had to keep a club winner to control dummy's last club. When West gave up a heart, coming down to a doubleton, the club was thrown from dummy, and a heart finesse gave the declarer the last three tricks in that suit and his slam.

NORTH
♠ Q1042
♡ AQ106
◇ —
♣ KJ643

WEST
♠ J75
♡ K854
◇ Q
♣ Q10973

EAST
♠ 83
♡ J972
◇ 109864
♣ A8

SOUTH (D)
♠ AK96
♡ 3
◇ AKJ7532
♣ 2

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ◇	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 ◇	Pass	3 ♡	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	A	L	I	A		C	O	M	E	R		H	A	R	T
A	L	U	M		A	N	I	T	A		I	D	E	E
T	A	K	E	F	R	E	N	C	H	L	E	A	V	E
S	I	E	R	R	A		T	H	R	U		G	E	N
			C	A	V	E	S		A	N	G	E	L	S
	F	O	R	E	M	A	N		H	A	M			
A	L	L	A		E	N	D	O	W		R	E	S	E
N	I	N	A		S	U	P	E	R		N	A	P	E
G	O	T	U	P		E	P	E	E	S		R	E	L
			T	O	T		P	A	I	S	L	E	Y	
C	A	P	O	N	E		A	S	S	E	T			
A	L	I		Z	E	R	O		S	N	A	R	L	S
T	A	K	E	I	T	O	R	L	E	A	V	E	I	T
O	M	E	R		E	S	T	E	S		E	D	U	A
N	O	S	E		R	E	A	M	S		S	O	O	T

BOOKS

MEMOIRS

Autobiography—First Draft. Journal.

By W. B. Yeats. Transcribed and edited by Denis Donoghue. Macmillan. 318 pp. Illustrated. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S difficult to guess how entertaining or enlightening even a moderately engaged reader will find these "Memoirs" of the poet William Butler Yeats. Certainly it will rivet his attention at least momentarily to read in Part XXIII of the section called "Autobiography," "I was tortured by sexual desire and had been for many years. I have often said to myself that some day I would put it all down in a book [so] that some young man of talent might not think as I did that my shame was mine alone." Certainly it will satisfy certain readers' curiosities to learn some of the more specific and intimate details of Yeats's long and stormy relationship with Maud Gonne—for instance, that at one point "a horrible story circulated everywhere [that] I had been [her] lover, and there had been an illegal operation and I had been present during the operation." Or that when the barriers between Yeats and Gonne seemed finally about to fall, she turned away because "I have a horror and terror of physical love," and he did not press his cause because "I am too exhausted; I can do no more."

And certainly it will prove a relief to many to learn from these fragments—for fragments they are—that the poet was not quite the solemn, humorless figure that history has inadvertently passed down to us—that Yeats had an eye for the absurd and ludicrous, not only in his acquaintances, but in himself; that, for instance, he could go on at great length in one entry in his "Journal" offering exquisite reasons why he should not "change the Constitution of the United Arts Club so as to make the Club more vigorous" and then later scribble across this entry the words: "Was not able to resist. Did transform it after all."

But despite such tidbits, and numerous others equally tasty, these "Memoirs" cannot be read except through a series of mirrors murkily. For you see—or at least you will see if you pay careful attention to what follows—the first half of this volume consists of an "Autobiography" covering the decade beginning in 1887 (when Yeats was 22 years old), which Yeats recorded strictly from memory some 25 years later and then sealed up with a covering note that they were "not for publication now if ever."

The second half of the volume is made up of a "Journal" begun by Yeats in 1908 and kept intermittently (increasingly so as the years passed) until 1930—so that much of the second half of th book was written before the fi half was; yet it covers events th occurred following those recor ed in the first half. And to further confuse the innocc reader—much of the material both halves was absorbed in di ferent form into sections Yeats's "Autobiographies" (plea note the plural here as distin from the singular aforementione "Autobiography"), which in tu were written before, during, a after the materials in the prese volume were set down.

In short, these "Memoirs," wh ably transcribed from Yeats's most indecipherable handwrit script and painstakingly annota ed by editor Denis Donoghu remain small pieces of a lar puzzle. And while they will u doubtedly be of intense curios to readers steeped in Yeats's li and works, they will prove only spotty interest to the gener reader.

For the general reader, t writing here is too solipsistic a vague in its references to chr nology and locale. For the ge eral reader, there are far t many confusing passages dealin with Irish politics, the Celt revival, Yeats's turgid mystic beliefs, and his astrological i fluences. (Many of the entri in the "Journal" contain querr lous references to loss of tempe quarrels, or general moodines followed by revelations that "Ma [was] in opposition to Satur radically" or "the progress Moon" which, presumably, e plain everything.) And for t general reader, it is simply irrita ing to have to keep checkin Prof. Donoghue's footnotes keep even a semblance of narra tive coherence flowing.

I don't mean to dismiss th volume entirely. It is true th again and again, from out of th murk, there emerges interestin portraits of Yeats's contempo raries—figures like Oscar Wild Lionel Johnson, Arthur Symon George W. Russell (AE), Joh Millington Synge, and Lady Greg ory. Again and again, we en counter revealing passages o Yeats's conception of mas symbolism, tragedy, aristocra and national character. Aga and again, we can trace th metamorphosis of experience in thought, of thought into image of imagery into poetry.

Yet despite its appealing thi Yeats's "Memoirs" is not a volum to be read in a vacuum.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a N York Times book reviewer.

DENNIS THE MENACE



CROSSWORD

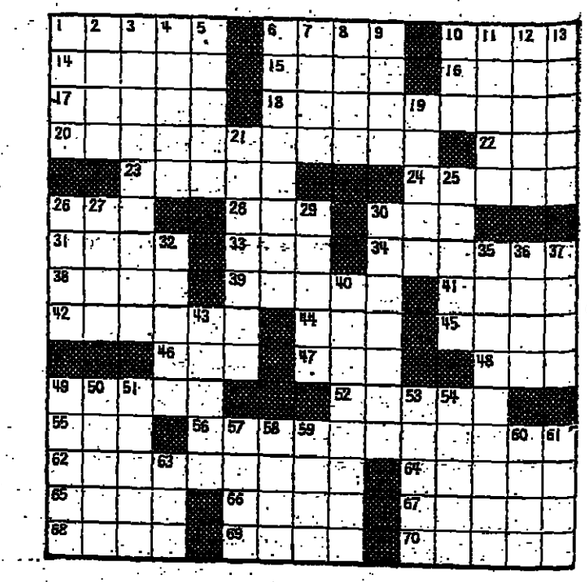
By Will Wen

ACROSS

1 Easy match
6 Lighthearted
10 Gaelic
14 Trash
15 Oil, to a garage man
16 Disorder
17 Proficient
18 Lacking grace
20 Walk
22 Sesame
23 Welles
24 ——time continuum
26 Put on
28 Golf-course area
30 Letter
31 Put frosting on
33 Practice
34 "Not ——"
38 Portico
39 Levant
41 Kind of pigeon
42 Lively dance
44 Whitney or Wallach
45 Lawn equipment
46 Navy officer: Abbr.
47 Bard's word
48 Tiny
49 Ankles
52 Geographer's need
55 Drink
56 Fail
62 Musical movement
64 "Blue Angel," for one
65 Kind of deep
66 Arab prince
67 Furnace's relatives
68 Bristle
69 Brisk
70 Slangy interjection

DOWN

1 Pierce
2 Earth goddess
3 Gets high
4 Crust of a sort
5 Warm-sea fishes
6 Fluency
7 Moon goddess
8 Adam's son
9 Vale
10 Work unit
11 Lasso
12 Kind of barrier
13 Intent, in Scotland
19 Ruhr city
21 Small articles
25 Tattle
26 Jockey of a sort
27 Eight: Prefix
29 Night-club host
30 Greek gulf
32 Freshwater fishes
35 Subsides
36 Relieve
37 Chinook salmon
40 Pertaining to luck
43 Oleoresin
49 Assignments
50 Exclusively
51 Do over, as a type job
53 Dud
54 Upstairs
57 Chemical suffixes
58 Reservoir
59 Flurry
60 Slangy contraction
61 Hardy heroine
63 Reception



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BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ORBIT MOTIF BUMPER CANYON

Answer: *Could be two cats making sounds of a drum*—"TOM-TOM"

هكذا من الاصل

Runner-up 14 Times

Aaron Loses 2d-Place Image by Winning

By Dave Anderson

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 10 (NYT).—In the glow of his victory in Masters golf tournament yesterday, Tommy Aaron was told: "This has ruined your image."

"That's all right," the 36-year-old touring pro replied. "I'm ing every minute of it."

In his 12 years on the golf tour, Thomas Dean Aaron's image s that of "the runner-up champion." He finished second in nine rnaments before winning the Canadian Open in an 18-hole play- with Sam Snead in 1969. The next year, he won the Atlanta en. But those two victories have been overshadowed by his runner- position in a total of 14 tournaments.

Aaron's final round 68 and 283 total barely held off the charge the indomitable Jack Nicklaus. The Golden Bear, eight strokes ind when the day's play started, shot "one of the best rounds my career," and his 66 and 285 totals were just short of gaining a record fifth Masters tournament.

Aaron, too, made a comeback yesterday as he entered the final nd trailing by four shots, but Peter Oosterhuis of England, who l a third-round lead of 3, faded to a 74 and tied Nicklaus and Jamieson for third. Jamieson had a 71.

Aaron's other challenger yesterday was J. C. Snead who shot 0 for 284 and second-place. Snead barely missed a birdie putt the final green which would have forced a playoff and collected 500 to the $30,000 prize for the winner.

Second Best

Wearing the green blazer emblematic of the Masters winner, on discussed his image.

"I haven't liked it," he said. "I think it was overplayed. It a label that was attached to me. It's no crime to finish second. just that I hadn't won. The greatest player in the world, Jack klaus, has finished second 33 times."

Asked if his Masters title would eliminate the image, he replied: "It should eliminate it, don't you think? And this victory in ajor tournament should help me in future tournaments. The e times a guy wins, the more times he thinks he can win."

Georgia Victory

He also was proud of being the first native Georgian to win Masters, originated by Bobby Jones, and the most famous rgian golfer.

"It's really the dream of a lifetime for me to win this tourna- it," he said. "I've dreamed about it since I was a small boy. wife, my parents, all my family and friends have dreamt about it with me. I've had people pulling for me in this tournament every year. When you win it's like paying them back."

He lives in Gainesville, Ga., about 140 miles from here, where his wife, Jimmye, is recuperating from surgery. They have two children, Lynn, 10, and Tom jr., 4.

"She's fine now," he said. "I'm going to drive home tonight so I can share this victory with her and the kids. It's the first year she hasn't been here with me."

Born on Feb. 22, 1937, in Gainesville, he grew up playing golf under the tutelage of his father, now the pro at the Milledgeville Country Club. As an amateur, the new Masters champion won the Georgia Open three times, the Georgia and Southeastern Amateurs twice each. He was a finalist in the 1958 U.S. amateur, earning selection on the 1959 Walker Cup team.

"I played in the Masters in 1959 as an amateur," he recalled. "That was the only time I played the Augusta course until I came back as a pro in 1965. I saw the Masters once, in 1950, when Jimmy Demaret won it."

He was graduated in 1961 from the University of Florida with a degree in business administration. After turning pro in 1961, his first big year as a money winner was in 1968, when he earned $75,159. His high is $118,924, earned last year. In his career, he has won $668,364, ranking 17th on the all-time list.

Aaron was one of the key figures in a scoring error that cost Roberto de Vicenzo a tie and possible victory in the 1968 Masters. Aaron, playing with the Argentine star, recorded a par four on No. 17 instead of the birdie made by Roberto. The score stood when De Vicenzo signed the incorrect card, leaving him one shot behind Bob Goalby.

Aaron could have been the victim of a scoring mistake himself yesterday. He said playing partner Johnny Miller recorded a 5 for him on No. 13, rather than the birdie four he made. Tommy caught the mistake, however, and fixed it before signing the card, thus avoiding another major scoring blunder in this prestigious event.

Aaron is well liked by his rivals. J. C. Snead, the runner up, said: "If anybody else won the Masters but me, I'm glad Tommy won it. I really am."

"So am I," the 6-foot 1-inch 185-pound bespectacled champion replied.

Asked if he planned to seek a grand slam of the four major tournaments, Aaron laughed.

"I think this is a helluva slam," he said. "Just winning this one."

Nicklaus Feat

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 10 (AP).—It was Jack Nicklaus's greatest hour—the day he didn't win the Masters.

"It was a good day, one of my best rounds in competition, but I gave away too much too early," Nicklaus said after firing a spectacular 66 to come within an eyelash of his 14th major championship. "The gallery was super."

Nicklaus started the final day eight shots back of the third-round leader, Peter Oosterhuis of England.

His cause appeared hopeless when he teed off in mid-morning under a hazy sky, with 14 toughened pros ahead of him in the standings.

An electric charge shot through the thickening thousands at Augusta National when Nicklaus birdied the first two holes with putts of 12 and 10 feet.

He still had acres of ground to make up.

"I prayed for him last night," said a bouncy gray-haired lady named Cora Hoover of Augusta, who explained she has missed only one Nicklaus round in the last 11 years—that because of a death in the family.

"I prayed he would shoot a 64. I still think he will make eight birdies."

One of those birdies came on the final hole—a chip in from off the green 30 feet from the cup recorded for history by the television cameras.

Nicklaus smiled broadly and threw his hands in the air. A roar rocked the Georgia course.

As his birdies escalated—he made eight which were dampened by two three-putt greens for bogeys—the legions began deserting the other players and joining his gallery.

Every birdies brought new fans to the restraining ropes.

"Go, Jack, go!" they yelled.

At the fifth hole, Nicklaus knocked in a 20-foot putt for his third birdie in five holes.

"Work, boss, work," a man bellowed.

It was a wild Nicklaus gallery equal to any of Arnie's armies that pursued the great Palmer in his best days.

It was made up of teen-age kids, playing hookey from school, businessmen, who took the day off, mini-skirted young ladies and grand-motherly types carrying small folding chairs.

Nicklaus cut the dogleg too closely on the par-five 13th, the ball soaring through some towering pines to land in a flat spot on the fairway.

"I'll swear I saw those trees part just for him," said a spectator.



Associated Press.

PERFECT FIT—Tommy Aaron adjusts the collar around his green jacket, given to the winner of the Masters, as last year's champion, Jack Nicklaus, watches the ceremony.

Reds Win In Battle Of Rallies

Defeat Braves On 4-Run Ninth

ATLANTA, April 10 (UPI).—Tony Perez's two-run single highlighted a four-run ninth inning as the Cincinnati Reds held on for an 8-7 victory over Atlanta last night as the Braves' three-run rally in the bottom of the ninth fell short.

Catcher Johnny Bench belted a two-run homer for the Reds and put aside doubts about his throwing arm following off-season surgery by nipping two runners going to second.

With the score tied, 4-4, pinch-hitter Phil Gagliano opened the ninth with a single. Pete Rose bunted and the throw to second failed to get Gagliano. Bobby Tolan followed with a run-scoring single and Bench was walked. A bloop single by Perez drove in two more runs and Cesar Geronimo scored Bench on a sacrifice fly.

Tom Hall pitched one-third of an inning to record the victory in relief of Jim McGlothlin and Roger Nelson. Pedro Borbon got the save as he snuffed out the Atlanta rally in the last of the ninth after the Braves collected three runs off Clay Carroll.

Astros 4, Dodgers 1

At Houston, left-hander Jerry Reuss pitched a five-hitter, drove in the go-ahead run with a two-out single in the eighth inning and scored on Jim Wynn's homer, carrying the Astros over Los Angeles, 4-1.

Giants 2, Padres 1

At San Francisco, left-hander Ron Bryant went the distance on a four-hitter and Chris Speier produced the deciding run on a fifth-inning homer for the Giants in a 2-1 home opener victory over San Diego.

Bryant, who led the Giants' pitching staff in 1972 with 14 victories, retired 12 of the last 13 batters. The crowd of 18,650 was watching a 1-1 game when Speier broke the tie with his drive just inside the left-field foul pole.

Indians 3, Yanks 1

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP).—Run-scoring hits by ex-Yankees Rusty Torres and John Ellis helped ex-New York Met left-hander Brent Strom and the Cleveland Indians spoil New York's home opener yesterday. They saddled the winless Yankees with their fourth defeat 3-1.

Strom, with a 6-7 won-lost record at Tidewater and 0-3 in the National League last year before being traded for Phil Hennigan, checked the Yankees on eight hits. He pitched out of trouble four times with runners in scoring position.

N. Zealand Cancels S. Africa Tour...

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 10 (AP).—New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk shut the door today on a planned tour by South Africa's Springboks rugby team because the all-white squad was "selected on a racially discriminatory basis."

He also said the Springbok tour, scheduled for later this year, would "create strains within our society" and even trigger "disorder and violence."

Kirk asked the New Zealand Rugby Union to inform the South African Rugby Board that the invitation to the Springboks must *be deferred until the South Africans* pick a team "on a genuine basis of merit."

In a letter to the New Zealand Rugby Union ordering the postponement, Kirk said:

"The government does not believe it to be in the larger interest of New Zealand to receive a team selected on a racially discriminatory basis. It is clear there is no possibility in the time available for a South African team to be selected on a genuine basis of merit to tour New Zealand this year nor is there any indication that even if there were time, the South African government is at present prepared to permit the selection of a team on that basis.

"The government, therefore, sees no alternative, pending the selection on a genuine merit basis, to the postponement of the tour. Regretfully I am compelled to require the New Zealand Rugby Union to inform the South African Rugby Board that its invitation *must be deferred.*

Waits for Equality

"I would have preferred and have worked hard to avoid the need for such a direction. The government states that when it has been clearly demonstrated that all South Africans have an equal opportunity to be selected through mixed trials for the Springbok team, it would have no objection to a visit by such a team. Indeed it would welcome it."

Later at a conference, Kirk elaborated on the reasons for postponing the Springbok tour.

"A tour by a team selected from white South Africans only would exacerbate differences of attitude on racial matters within New Zealand and create strains within our society," he said.

"It would damage New Zealand's broader international relations by reducing its standing and credibility as a humane country with a successful multi-racial society."

.... While Argentina Switches Davis Cup Tennis to Uruguay

BUENOS AIRES, April 10 (NYT).—Argentina will play its South American zone Davis Cup semifinal against South Africa in Uruguay this weekend, the Argentine Tennis Association announced today.

The decision to play the match in Montevideo on April 13, 14 and 15 and not in Buenos Aires —for Argentina was to have been host to the South African Davis Cup team—was made after protracted, semi-secret talks with the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

The Argentine Tennis Association originally assumed that it would encounter no difficulties in arranging the match with South Africa. Association officials noted that both South African golf and rugby teams had played here since the 1971 United Nations resolution condemning apartheid. Argentina supported the resolution.

The government, however, aware that the Davis Cup match would be the focus of world attention—which the comparatively minor sports of golf and rugby do not receive—expressed its concern. The tennis association, backed by a strong resolution passed at its recent annual meeting not to allow politics to interfere with sports, held out.

An understanding appears to have been reached to hold the match as quickly as possible—it was to have been played in the first weeks of May—and with as little fanfare as possible.

Sweden, S. Korea Win Table Tennis

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia, April 10 (UPI).—Sweden and South Korea reign as team table tennis world champions today, Stellan Bengtsson and Le Allesa are the singles titleholders.

Bengtsson paced Sweden's men to a first-ever championship with three victories in the final 5-3 triumph against Japan.

Allesa went undefeated through the weeklong tournament to crown a performance with two singles and a doubles victory in the 3-1 defeat of Japan's reigning women champions last night.

weden Ruins Czechs' Hopes or Hockey Title With a Tie

OSCOW, April 10 (UPI).— den and defending champion hoslovakia fought to a 3-3 oday in their world ice hockey npionship match in a see-saw le that all but ended the hs' chances of retaining their

e tie kept Sweden in second e behind the undefeated So- Union with a 5-1-1 won-lost- record. The Czechs, who had pple Sweden to stay within e of the Russians, saw their r fade to 4-2-1.

e Soviet Union, which, bar- a total collapse in its last games, has virtually wrap- up its 10th championship in ears, downed Finland in the id game, 9-1, for its seventh ght triumph. Vladimir Petrov, tournament leading scorer, hed a hat trick for the Rus- who have registered a record nals so far.

i Holik started the scoring for hoslovakia, which lost 2-0 to len in their first meeting last , just after eight minutes of first period.

the second period, Sweden ned back to take a 2-1 lead. Soderstrom scored the first tish goal. The second goal ited from a Czech defensive mixup behind its own net. Inge Hammerstrom got a free puck and shot at Holecek. The goalie kicked it out but Tord Lundstrom rammed in the rebound.

Czechoslovakia tied it at 2-2 after Swedish defenseman Bjorn Johansson fell at center ice and allowed Josef Palacek to sweep in the goal and fire the puck past William Lofqvist.

The Czechs seemed headed for victory when they dominated play early in the third period and Ivan Hlinka slapped in a goal from 25 feet to make it 3-2.

With five Swedes playing against three Czechs, Mats Ahlberg swung out from behind the Czech net and passed to Ulf Sterner and he slammed the puck home for the tie.

Masters' Golf

LEADING SCORES

Tommy Aaron	$30,000	68-73-74-68—283
J.C. Snead	$22,500	70-71-73-70—284
Jim Jamieson	$12,500	72-71-70-71—285
Jack Nicklaus	$12,500	69-77-73-66—285
F. Oosterhuis	$12,500	73-70-68-74—285
Bob Goalby	$6,250	73-70-71-74—288
Johnny Miller	$6,250	75-69-71-73—288
Bruce Devlin	$4,250	73-72-72-72—289
Masashi Ozaki	$4,250	69-74-73-73—289
Gay Brewer	$3,425	75-66-74-76—291
G. Dickinson	$3,425	74-70-72-75—291
Don January	$3,425	75-71-75-70—291
C. C. Rodriguez	$3,425	72-70-72-76—291
Hubert Green	$3,000	72-74-75-72—293
Mason Rudolph	$3,000	72-72-77-72—293
Dave Stockton	$3,000	72-74-71-75—292
Billy Casper	$2,550	75-72-72-73—293
Bob Dickson	$2,550	70-71-76-76—293
Lou Graham	$2,550	77-72-72-72—293
Babe Hiskey	$2,550	74-73-72-74—293
Gene Littler	$2,550	77-72-71-73—293
Kermit Zarley	$2,550	74-71-71-77—293
Phil Rodgers	$2,200	71-75-75-73—294
Frank Beard	$2,100	73-75-71-76—295
a—Ben Crenshaw		73-72-74-76—295
Paul Harney	$2,100	77-71-74-73—295
Bobby Nichols	$2,100	73-73-75-74—295
Arnold Palmer	$2,100	77-72-75-71—295
Bob Charles	$1,750	74-70-74-78—296
Charles Coody	$1,750	74-73-73-76—296
David Graham	$1,750	72-74-77-73—296
Sam Snead	$1,750	74-75-73-73—296
Lanny Wadkins	$1,750	75-74-71-76—296

a—Amateur.

he Scoreboard

XING—At London, British and nonwealth light-heavyweight cham- Chris Finnegan stopped Brian Burden of the United States in fourth round of their scheduled -round fight.

NE SKIING—At Mammoth Moun- Calif., American Marilyn Cochran the slalom of the Dick Springar rial race. The member of the d States A team and an Olympic had won slalom earlier. The a slalom event was won by Bill e.

Ajax Goes for Madrid's Soccer Record

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, April 10 (IHT).—The program of tomorrow's European Cup semifinals has as its apex the match in Amsterdam between Real Madrid, the old masters, and Ajax Amsterdam, bidding to match Madrid's astonishing record of five successive European Cups. For all the promise of young Santillana, Real's center-forward, all the power and experience of Amancio and Pirri and Zoco, I cannot see Ajax failing to win this match by enough goals to qualify for its third successive final, and the last one Stefan Kovacs will take them to. The little Romanian goes back reluctantly to Bucharest at the end of the season to become the overlord, though not the national team manager, of Romanian football.

There must be some doubt, still, about Johan Cruyff's ankle, the injury which has been bothering him all season and which caused him to drop out of the return quarterfinal in Munich against Bayern. It is interesting to see Kovacs espousing a policy of strict tactical discipline within the context of Ajax's allegedly free-flowing football. It was generally supposed that he brought to Ajax a more flexible and less authoritarian approach than his Dutch predecessor, Rinus Michels, who is now with Barcelona. Even Johan Cruyff said as much earlier this season. But Kovacs insists that if the Ajax players do not carry out instructions, they are punished either by being fined or dropped.

The Juventus-Derby County match is in Turin. Vycpalek, the Czech manager of Juventus, saw Derby beat Arsenal, 1-0, at Highbury and was greatly impressed, saying Derby was a much harder team to beat than Ujpest, Juve's previous victims. Yet, in fact, his journey must have been a largely wasted one. At Arsenal, Derby played without two of its most important men, Archie Gemmill, the tiny Scottish inside-forward, and Alan Hinton, the left-winger with a tremendous kick in either foot. Both are expected to play tomorrow.

Gemmill has been desperately tired. There is nothing of him physically, and he drives himself to the utmost. Indeed, his tendency to carry the ball instead of releasing it at the right moment gets him into more physical trouble than is necessary. Hinton has had a badly strained left groin for much of the season, which means that his left foot, a deadly one, has been virtually out of action. He has thus been limited to inswinging right-footed centers from the left; the benefit of his powerful shooting has been mostly lost.

Juventus finds home matches difficult. It likes the other team to come at them, so they can counter attack, and they had a very hard time with Ujpest at home. It looks as if their international stopper, Morini, will mark big Roger Davies, the remarkable new Derby center-forward, who is likely to give Juve a great deal of trouble, with Spinosi, powerful but not too mobile, looking after the immensely quick Kevin Hector, a splendid darter and thruster.

It may just be that Clough will decide to save Hinton for the return at the Baseball Ground and use the 17-year-old Steve Powell, the versatile son of a former Derby inside-forward, in midfield. Roy McFarland and Colin Todd, Derby's magisterial center-backs, may master the highly-dangerous Anastasi and José Altafini, Juventus' spearhead. It is an open tie, indeed.

In the Cupwinners' Cup, Leeds United and Milan are favored to contest the final, beating Hajduk Split and Sparta Prague, respectively. But will they? In normal conditions, yes, but both clubs have been deeply involved in domestic competition, Leeds in both cup and league, Milan in the Italian championship, which it leads. Milan is in high fettle. It has several players in Italy's recently victorious team against *Luxembourg, young Sabadini* being capped at right-back for the first time. Romeo Benetti, tough and inexhaustible, and Gianni Rivera as the general. Sparta is solid but was lucky in the last round to meet Schalke 04 of West Germany at a time when its players were being suspended in droves for alleged corruption. As for Leeds, it is dogged by injuries, is not as strong as it used to be in midfield, where Giles and Bremner are aging, but has tremendous striking power in Lorimer, Jones and the unforgiving Clarke. Too much, surely, for Hajduk, conquerors of British clubs in Wrexham and Hibernian in the previous round.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	3	0	1.000	—
Baltimore	2	0	1.000	1/2
Cleveland	2	1	.667	1
Detroit	1	1	.500	1 1/2
Milwaukee	0	2	.000	2 1/2
New York	0	4	.000	3 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	3	0	1.000	—
Chicago	1	0	1.000	1
Kansas City	2	1	.667	1
California	1	2	.333	2
Texas	0	1	.000	2
Oakland	0	3	.000	3

Monday's Game

Cleveland 3, New York 1.

Tuesday's Games

Baltimore at Detroit, rain.
Oakland at Chicago, rain.
Texas at Kansas City, night.
Minnesota at California, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	3	0	1.000	—
New York	2	0	1.000	1/2
Chicago	2	1	.667	1
Montreal	1	2	.333	2
Philadelphia	0	2	.000	2 1/2
St. Louis	0	3	.000	3

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	3	1	.750	—
Houston	3	1	.750	—
San Diego	2	2	.500	1
Cincinnati	2	2	.500	1
Atlanta	1	3	.250	2
Los Angeles	1	3	.250	2

Monday's Results

San Francisco 2, San Diego 1.
Cincinnati 8, Atlanta 7.
Houston 4, Los Angeles 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games

Montreal at Philadelphia, night.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, rain.
New York at St. Louis, night.
Cincinnati at Atlanta, night.
Los Angeles at Houston, night.
San Diego at San Francisco, night.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Houston, Ken Rosewall of Australia won his first tournament of the year and vaulted to the top of the standings of his tennis tour with a 2-6, 6-2, 7-5 victory over fellow-countryman Fred Stolle. Rosewall's victory in the $50,000 River Oaks tournament practically clinched a spot in the World Championship Tennis finals, where he will defend his title.

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland ..... 001 001 001—3 9 0
New York ..... 010 000 000—1 5 1
Strom (1-0) and Duncan; Peterson, McDaniel (8) and Munson. L—Peterson (0-1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego ..... 100 000 000—1 4 1
San Francisco... 001 010 00x—2 6 2
Caldwell, Troedson (7) and Davis; Bryant (1-0) and Rader. L—Caldwell (0-1). HR—Speier (1st).
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 100—1 5 1
Houston ..... 100 000 03x—4 6 1
Osteen, Hough (7) and Ferguson; Reuss (1-0) and Howard. L—Hough (0-1). HR—Wynn (3d).
Cincinnati ..... 000 010 004—5 10 0
Atlanta ..... 000 200 103—7 9 1
Nelson, McGlothlin (3), Hall (6), Carroll (9), Borbon (9) and Bench; Morton, Niekro (5), House (8), Hoerner (8), Upshaw (9) and Oates. W—Hall (1-0). L—Hoerner (1-1). HR—Perez (1st), Bench (1st).

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(Continued from Back Page)

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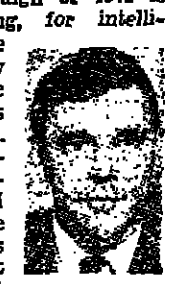
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Observer

Boylike at the Top

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The admission by the President's man, H. R. Haldeman, that he was responsible for intelligence during the Nixon campaign of 1972 is gravely damaging, for intelligence was the one commodity in which the campaign was poverty stricken.



Baker

It had millionaires in surplus and hard hats in the side pocket, and as soon as President Nixon decided not to campaign he could have been declared the winner by forfeit, for in George McGovern the Democrats had contributed a candidate who could have beaten no one except the Mr. Hyde whom Richard Nixon becomes when he takes to the stump.

The President said afterwards it was all over the night the Democrats nominated McGovern. One wonders why he didn't tell Haldeman.

Intelligence failure was rampant. First off, somebody decided that the White House front organization for the campaign would be called the Committee to Re-Elect the President. Where was the intelligence division at this point? Why didn't Haldeman say, "But if we call it that, somebody with an eye for a cheap acronym is going to call it CREEP?"

Enter Maurice Stans, the greatest squeezer of the rich since the estate tax. On behalf of CREEP, Stans amassed a pile of campaign swag big enough to re-elect the President for the rest of the 20th century. This was typical of the pointlessness of things. The President was constitutionally blocked from running for the rest of the century and didn't need any money to win in 1972.

Whether the satchel full of cash, the Mexican money-laundering operation, the Arab bazaar in ambassadorships—whether these seem to be symptoms of a new low in political rot or merely low comedy in slightly bad taste will depend on the observer's political bias. Nobody, on the other hand, will disagree about their dumbness.

At the top there had been intelligence failure. Nobody had thought to send CREEP a note saying, "What's the point of embarrassing ourselves? We've got it won."

There was not even much thought given, apparently, to splitting the money with Republicans running for Congress. Another intelligence failure. When the landslide was over the Republicans had gained not a dime at the Capitol, and the President had lost a few friends in his own party because of CREEP's sitting on that superfluous hoard.

Everything was superfluous in the best Laurel and Hardy tradition. Stans's millions. The Mexican laundry. ITT's $400,000, or $100,000, depending upon which superfluous figure you choose to believe. CREEP itself was the ultimate in the superfluous, and so, naturally, remains in business to this day, although the President was re-elected five months ago, returning unwanted money and sending starchy letters to the editor.

* * *

The Watergate business, the well poisoning, the electronic eavesdropping, the gumshoe surveillance of important Democrats —it is too kind to dismiss all this as merely superfluous dumbness. It is all too strongly suggestive of overgrown boys playing at a fantasy of government, instead of men at work on the intractable complexities of the state's business.

Haldeman opens the question when he says he was responsible for intelligence. Intelligence! Why in the world does a political party require a big White House mucky-muck to play CIA and KGB when any respectable newspaper reporter in Washington can spend three hours on the telephone and learn more about the Democratic party than even a Republican President wants to know?

This suggestion of men enacting boyish fantasies is worse than whatever crimes may have been committed in the heat of game playing. Serious men do not carry on the way these people have. It is disturbing to suspect that this huge potentially demonic superstate in which we abide is not in the hands of serious men.

There is something touching about these refugees from five centuries of destruction. They are tantalising vestiges of civilizations about which little is known.

The Lust for Gold And the Loss of Art

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, April 10 (IHT).—Pizarro heard rumors of a land rich in gold—El Dorado—somewhere to the north of Peru. Three parties of soldiers, led by Quesada, Belalcazar and Federmann, set out independently to discover and subdue it.

They wound up in three different regions of what is now Colombia where they discovered many small groups of people who made jewelry and objects of gold. It now appears that the gold was panned out of rivers, but the Spaniards were looking for mines and did not find any.

As was their habit, the conquistadors grabbed all they could lay their hands on —the jewelry of the living and some plundered from the dead—and melted it into gold bars which they shipped back to Spain.

Almost to the present day, the lust for gold has remained a constant cause of relentless spoliation of graves and other archaeological sites and of the destruction of the objects thus found by melting them down for the value of the metal.

Toward the end of the 19th century, collectors began taking an interest in the objects themselves, but it was only in 1936 that the Bank of the Republic of Colombia started buying pieces at the official rate for gold. In 1939, a bonus was added because the best pieces were still leaving the country and others were still being destroyed.

This decision was responsible for the creation of the Gold Museum of Bogota which today owns 15,000 specimens of pre-Columbian goldsmithing—the biggest in existence.

142 Pieces

A selection of 142 representative pieces is now on display at the Petit Palais in Paris (to June 25).

The history and art of this part of South America are perhaps less familiar to us than are those of Mexico and the Inca empire. Political unity had not been achieved here as it had in those countries and the conquest, while probably as sinister in its effect, was not as much of an epic.

Six different peoples who worked gold according to various techniques (including hammered gold foil and lost wax) are represented in this exhibition, and all show distinctive styles.

The Chibcha (or Muisca), who lived on the Altiplano near the geographical center of the present country, had the most complex social structure and, at the time of the conquest, were involved in a process of unification through warfare. The lost-wax figurines and jewelry they produced have an awkward and imaginative charm, but they show little of the technical finesse and remarkable power of formal abstraction one finds in the work of the western neighbors of the Chibcha, the Quimbaya. Here the human figure evolves to a highly stylized construction, a symbolic abstract pattern.

A certain formal stylization is also characteristic of the two Tolima pieces to be seen here—pectoral ornaments in the shape of a winged figure with a human face. The Tolima lived to the south of Chibcha country.

Farther still to the west, on the Pacific Coast, the inhabitants of the Calima region produced masks of hammered gold plate, and ornaments of various kinds including exceedingly large nose pendants and earrings, all of them rather flimsy in appearance.

Neighbors

The Sinú, who lived on the Caribbean coast, were gifted goldsmiths with a reputation among their neighbors for their remarkable jewelry. They had, according to the Spaniards, temples that could hold 1,000 people and the figures of their gods were covered with slivers of gold. In Paris they are represented by four fan-shaped earrings of almost lace-like delicacy.

The Tairona, their neighbors to the northeast, created the only large cities in the country, with thousands of houses and buildings of stone. Their jewelry is formally intricate and baroque, although elegant pieces of considerable simplicity are also to be seen.

All the items on display are of course quite small, and the exhibition itself fills only four rooms in the Petit Palais. The 142 works out of a collection of 15,000 can, I suspect, only give a hint of what is to be seen in Bogota. Colombia, furthermore, has only been scratched by professional archaeologists, and much remains to be discovered.

An exhibition such as this one arouses interest more than satisfying it—but that is already an accomplishment. There is something touching about these escapees from five centuries of destruction, and tantalizing to the mind is the fact that they are mere vestiges of civilizations about which little is known with certainty today and some of which were contemporary to Minoan Crete.



A gold Muisca pectoral.

PEOPLE: *Peters Seeks Divorce From Stalin's Daughter*

William Wesley Peters, 60, has filed for divorce from his wife, Svetlana Alliluyeva Peters, 47, daughter of the late Soviet dictator Stalin. They have been legally separated since early last year. Mrs. Peters declared she could not tolerate the communal life at Taliesin West, where Peters serves as chief architect for the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation.

Peters's attorney filed for the divorce Monday in Phoenix, Ariz. The suit came almost four years to the day after their April 7 wedding at Taliesin West, following a 20-day courtship.

Peters, who is in New York City, said that grounds for the divorce action "are simply that my wife left me over a year ago. There's been a property settlement and a separation arrangement which covers the child (Olga, born May 21, 1971)," he said. "I've agreed that Svetlana can have custody of the child." He said he did not know if his wife would contest the court action. She and her daughter live in Princeton, N.J.

* * *

Brigitte Bardot, 38, struck a telling blow against women's liberation Monday night on French TV. "Women become more unhappy the more they try to liberate themselves and act like men," she said in a rare interview. "A woman is a tender and sweet person. She'll lose that if she tries to be like a man."

But BB took a more "liberated" view on abortion and on men. She called for legalized abortion and rejected her interviewers' suggestion that she might be sad because she had not found a lasting love. "I think it's good to change companions. If I had kept the same man I had 10 years ago he would bore me to death today."

* * *

Chicagoan Harry Cooper dropped off "wish you were here" cards to President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew Tuesday in London and then sprinted for his next airliner in a round-the-world dash.

Cooper, 55, said that he was 27 minutes ahead of schedule in his sprint from Chicago and back the long way around. He was trying to go around the world in 37 hours 4 minutes, 4 hours 26 minutes faster than the existing record held by Maurice Rosen of Milbrae, Calif. Cooper is president of the National Greeting Cards Association and, predictably, his $1,440 trip is all for promotion.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.



William Wesley Peters ..."My wife left."

Florence Gallery Opens for First Time Since War

FLORENCE, April 10 (AP).—The Corridoio Vasariano, a 500-yard-long passage connecting the Pitti Palace and the Uffizi Gallery, was reopened Saturday night for the first time since it underwent extensive damage during World War II.

Along the walls are displayed more than 700 paintings by European masters including Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens and Delacroix.

The Corridoio was built in 1564 by Giorgio Vasari, an architect, painter and writer.

During World War II it was emptied of paintings but mines planted by the Germans on bridges over the Arno did extensive damage to the structure.

Florence officials said that the reopening of the Corridoio marked the end of reconstruction work to repair damage suffered in the war and from flooding in 1966.

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B. DARLING: Two rainbows, momentarily triumphant, embraced heaven. BIGGIE.

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POROS: FARM HOUSE, spectacular seaviews. 25 acres olives and lemons. Private road, electricity, phone. 4 bedrooms, 1 1/2 bath. Fully equipped June to Sept. $350 week or less monthly. Apply: Dobbyn, 58 Rodhon, Ekali, Athens.
SOUNION: Fully furnished seaside villa, 7 rooms, sleeps 9, living/dining, kitchen, 3 showers, W.C., phone, 14 acres private ground, month June $1,000. Write: Herald, Pindarou 28, Ext. A, Athens.

HOLLAND

FOR RENT first-class (partly) furnished accommodations. International Housing Service, 989 Prinsengr., Amsterdam. Tel.: 020-236734.
FOR RENT partly furnished very exclusive apartment in The Hague. Call: (0)70-853330 or 837100.

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

ITALY

CALABRIA: Near PALMI VILLAGE, large furnished villa, 5 double bedrooms, 5 single, 7 bathrooms, 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, 2 acres olive and palm groves, 10 min. from beach, spectacular view. $1,100 monthly June to September. Write: EMO, Via Vecchiarelli, Rome. Tel.: 567308.
NEMI (Roman Hills) furnished villa, double bedroom, large living-room with sofabeds, modern facilities, huge garden, 1/2 hr. Rome or Sea. $300: 1 month; $800: 3 mos. Mrs. Cossutta, 7 Via A. Musa, Rome. Tel.: 06/855983, 938204.

MONACO

APARTMENT, completely furnished. From 1 July/15 September. Kitchen, living-room, 3 bedrooms sleeps 6, 3 w.c., 2 bathrooms, telephone, large terrace, magnificent view. Minimum let 4 weeks, except 2 weeks in September. Fr. 800 per week July and 2 weeks September, Fr. 700 per week August. Reply: Box 33,237, Herald, Paris.

SPAIN

MEDITERRANEAN COAST
A few lovely private homes still available this year: gardens, pools, staff. Write: DIANA VILLAS, 39 South Street, London, W.1.

FOR RENT luxurious and stylish home, fully staffed: Butler and cook, 8 bedrooms, 6 baths, swimming pool, etc. Near Sotogrande Golf Club. Situated in private 800-acre estate overlooking Mediterranean & North-African Coast. From U.S. $2,000 to U.S. $2,500 monthly (depending on month). All inclusive except electricity. Write to: Mr. Rey, P.O. Box 61, Tarifa, Spain.
LAS PALMAS. Enjoy summer, top 5th floor flat, seaview, bedsit, 2 divans, bath, kitchen. Now to August or longer. Bourke, 5 G. Alfonso. Tel.: 242369.

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE-EPALINGES. From private estate to let or to sell, built 1961, very luxurious, 12 rooms, unfurnished, 5,200 sq.m., dominating. Swimming pool. Monthly: S. Fr. 4,000, plus charges. Call to: 037 61-46-16, or write to: J. Chuard, Union Bank of Switzerland, CH-1530 Payerne.

U.S.A.

NEW YORK CITY, Park Ave. & 72. Luxury furnished with terrace, sunny, 1 bedroom, services, 4 months or longer. 212-535-7563. Box 10,368, Herald, Paris.
VERMONT MOUNTAIN HIDEAWAY. Luxury, privacy, swimming. HAWK, Pittsfield, Vermont 05762.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

MARAIS In old, historical townhouse, completely restored, elegant, beautiful apartments and duplex, fittings to be planned. Justified high prices.
ZANNETTACCI,
073-85-03 or 742-16-67.

AVE. DE VILLIERS: 170 sq.m., including artist's atelier. Fr. 540,000, with Fr. 20,000. 623-28-07.

FRENCH PROVINCES

FOR SALE BY OWNER, 15 kms. from LIMOGES, 5 kms. from Airport, 50 m. Nationale, splendid bargain. Master house: 17 rooms, transformed in 2-star inn, 12 bedrooms, 3 dining-rooms, private bar, parking, 1 ha. park, enormous possibilities (42 rooms) in existing buildings, conference room, swimming pool, night club for 300 people. Urgent. Price for business and buildings: Fr. 130,000. Extraordinary return for the next 10 years. Write: Box 50,241, Herald, Paris.
60 MILES PARIS: Big mansion on Eure river, old water mill "of the springs", free lease, 8,000 sq.m. garden. Call: VASARELY, 344-40-54, Paris.

CANADA

MONTREAL LAKESHORE area, home suitable for junior executive, 4 bedrooms, living-room, dining-room, family room, play-room, garage, close to French and French schools. Transportation, shopping, available July 1st, 1973. Write: Box 32,318, Herald, Paris.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

CORSICA

BONIFACIO: In one of the most beautiful seashore estates in the Mediterranean + 600 to 4,000 sq.m. for sale, contractual first class building, facilities available. CORSAREC, 158 Bd. Haussmann, Paris-8th. Tel.: 622-47-93.

ITALY

Ancient farms, old estates, abandoned chapels, venerable parks, age-old gardens, ancestral palaces and manors in
TUSCANY
available for purchase. Information from Aebersold & Digenti, Walchestrasse 17, 8006 Zurich, Switzerland.
Telephone: (01) 28.95.05.

OVERLOOKING PORTOFINO. 18th Century manor house, 2 rustic cottages, 7 ha. land, 10 min. walk to sea. Divisible into flats. Ideal large family or company. Box 374, Tribune, Mercede 55, Rome, Italy.

PORTUGAL

MODERN 8 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 hectares and orchard, view, 17 kms. SINES beaches. $61,000. Write: Box 10,352, Herald, Paris.

SPAIN

10% NET RETURN
Guaranteed through leading bank. Studios & apartments with all modern facilities, swimming pool. Situated in the heart of Torremolinos, Spain's most exciting resort. Safest investment against inflation. Centrotorre, P.O. Box 41, Torremolinos (Malaga), Spain.

COSTA DEL SOL
Beautiful home near charming hillside village of Mijas. 4 bedrooms, 2 dressing-rooms, 3 1/2 baths, 3 receptions, 3,000 m2 landscaped garden. Pool. Fine views. Garage. Fully furnished. Highly recommended. $75,000. Apply: CONSULTORS, Alarcon Lujan 6-4, Malaga. Tel.: 212204.

PRIVATE SELLS attractive villa, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, large living with fireplace, 2-car garage, beautiful garden. Good income property. Situated Canyelles Petites Bay, Rosas Costa Brava. Write: Box 10,373, Herald, Paris.

U.S.A.

MOTEL SITE, 70 acres new four lane highway half way between Chicago & Indianapolis in booming town of 7,000. $420,000. R. MARAZ, Box 3, CH-1885 Villars-Chesières, Switz.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

PARIS AND SUBURBS

AMERICAN LAWYER & family seek furnished, 4-bedroom apartment, comfort, phone, central Paris, for May-June. Tel.: 265-39-33.
EMBASSY EMPLOYEE seeks studio, telephone, 6th-7th-16th or 16th arr., max. Fr. 800. No agency. Box 33,211, Herald, Paris.
LAW PROFESSOR & FAMILY seek 2 or 3-bedroom apartment June 1-late Dec. Box 10,371, Herald, Paris.
U.S. WOMAN seeks 2-bedroom furnished flat, from July. Mrs. Sue Blair, Le Refuge, 74-Mornex.
SEEK 2 small rooms, bath, phone, for 1 person, near Place Pereire, to Fr. 1,500. Tel.: 380-26-30, p.m.

MOROCCO

RETIRED CANADIAN COUPLE SEEK bungalow or apartment with bath in residential area Tanger or vicinity, far from beach, with small garden if possible, 2/3 bedrooms, living, kitchen, bath, etc. From May for 6 months or more. Would consider purchase. DASH WOOD, Canadian Bank of Commerce, 42 Berkeley Sq., London W.1.

GREECE

SEASIDE VILLA WANTED by American family. Need 8 rooms July-August. Prefer Greek Islands. References furnished would trade. Send data to: V. Preisser, 124 No. State, Chicago, Ill. 60610, USA.

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